REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,166.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872.		Feb. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	8
„ VINGORLA	31	„ Galle	9
„ Carwar	Feb. 1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	2	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Cannanore	3	„ Madras	15
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Coconada	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopaulpore	19
„ Allepey	6	„ False Point	20
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

N.B.—The above Steamer will call at Vingorla if inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872		Feb. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	Arrive Fao	21
Arrive Guadur	7	„ Bushire	23
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	28
		March.	
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	17	Leave Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	„ 500	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,200 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 {Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 31st instant.)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£40
„ to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ to „	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON.

(VIA HAVRE AND THE MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,290 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£ 30
„ „ Liverpool	£ 50
2nd Class „	£ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

To follow the S.S. WALAMO,

BOMBAY TO FALMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.

(Port to be hereafter declared.)

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched again at the END OF FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a particularly favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is very superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class............£50 | Second Class............£30

For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched on 28th January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ROLLO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. PENGUIN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rich Cut Glass, Best Porcelain Ware, Garden Pots, &c. &c., at No. 79, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock, Noon. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., the property of Dr. E. R. Butler, changing his residence, the same comprising rich crystal and star-cut glassware, handsome white, red, and gold dinner services white, green, and gold dessert plates, white and gold breakfast services, and rich carved well-seasoned blackwood, mahogany, and walnutwood furniture, such as drawing-room, sofa, dressing, and washing tables, a mahogany lady's writing table, a set of dining-table in three pieces for 24 persons, with two spare ends to form a small table, teapoys, wardrobes, chest of drawers, book, hat, and gown stands, sideboard, single and double screens, drawing-room, easy prie-dieu, low, arm and without arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, table ornaments, table and hanging argand lamps, a two-light lustre, fancy china table flower pots, dispense and bath-room furniture, garden pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues of full particulars have been published and can be had at the Auctioneers rooms, and at the abovementioned residence, and the property is on view.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND CO.

Have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the LIGHT-HOUSE, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, and THURSDAY, the 1st February next,

THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Mostly made to order and nearly new,

AN ERARD'S SEMI-GRAND MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE,

Polished Plate Mirrors,

Elegant Time-pieces, Bronze Figure Clocks,

Candelabra, Ormolee, Bronze, and decorative articles, Bronze Statues, &c ,

Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs,

Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services,

Beautiful cut and moulded Glass,

Plated Goods,

CARRIAGES, Harness, &c., manufactured specially to order by first-class London Houses, and but little used,

An Aviary of Canaries and other rare Birds,

Parrots and Cockatoos with perches,

Brussels, Carpets, and Madras Cane Matting,

3 high caste ARAB HORSES going in double or single harness, and over 14-2½ hands,

Bullocks and Aden Cows,

Choice Plants, in tubs, pots, and vases.

The appointments of the Domestic Offices.

A quantity of Wines and Europe Stores, specially selected and imported direct,

And other Appointments of a first-class Establishment,

The Property of Henry Morland, Esq.

Full particulars will be published, Catalogues are ready and can be had at the Auctioneer's rooms and at the Light-house, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN

(Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,

Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture
Musical Instruments
Ironmongery
Fire-arms
Agricultural Implements
Cutlery
Carriages
Saddlery and Harness
Boots and Shoes
Wines
Ales
Beers
Preserved Provisions
Stationery
Books
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

will appear for the Second time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 27th,

To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SECOND GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

THE HON'BLE MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.,

AND

THE HON'BLE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

The Startling and Sensational Play of

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

Will be repeated for the Sixth time on

SATURDAY, 27th JANUARY 1872,

BY

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
„ Unreserved	„ 3	Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	Re. 1.		

Tickets to be had at the *Duftar Ashkara Press*, Fort ; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao ; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES on the WYNAAD and COORG COFFEE CROPS of the coming Season.

ED. BAUDRY & Co.

Tellicherry, 22nd January 1872.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY the 29th day of January 1872, at 11 A.M., for the following purposes :—

To dispose of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting of the 2nd day of October last (and the adjournment thereof of the 16th idem) referred to in the Notice of such Meeting dated the 29th day of July last.

To consider the propriety of adopting legal proceedings against the late Directors of the Bank, with the object of recovering from them the monies alleged to have been lost by their misconduct and negligence in the management of the affairs of the Bank.

To fix and determine the remuneration to be paid to the Liquidator since the 2nd day of October last, and if no satisfactory arrangement can then be arrived at, to receive the Liquidator's resignation and appoint another person as Liquidator and fix his remuneration.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY.

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Best Electro-Plated CUPS AND GOBLETS,

for

Presentation, Prize, or Testimonial

purposes, richly chased or engraved, with and without handles, at

Rs. 16, 18, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70 & 75.

Electro-Plated Ware

of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF THE

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE

OF

JAPANESE JUVENILES,

IN THEIR WONDERFUL AND PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT.

These Model and Astounding Performances will consist of

STARTLING GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC EXERCISES,

WONDERFUL TRICKS IN JUGGLERY,

LIGHT AND HEAVY BALANCING,

THE GREAT LADDER AND TUB-ACT,

BRILLIANT POSES,

ASTOUNDING AND RAPID CHANGES.

JAPANESE PYRAMIDS,

AND

THE CELEBRATED

FLIGHT OF BUTTERFLIES.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	2
Family Tickets, to admit 3	10	Pit	1
Stalls	3		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED AT

The Original Turkey Mill,

(Superior to every Hand-made Paper.)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (6¼ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5¼ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery,

Of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WELCH, MARGETSON & Co.,

16 & 17, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FLANNELS, SPUN SILK and FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS, SCARVES, MUFFLERS, PUGGAREES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUX, HAT CASES, &c., &c.

Manufactories. { BRIDGE PLACE, SOUTHWARK ; FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY.

Established 1836.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application.

NOTICES.

MR. RICHARD WILLIS having retired from our Firm, his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED on 31st DECEMBER last.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

BYCULLA CLUB.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 27th January 1872, at 5-30 P.M.

W. LEE WARNER, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, December, 1871.

UNION BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 1-12 PER SHARE, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS on and after THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the Registered Office, No. 24, Meadow Street.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant GEORGE HASTINGS TURNER, R. E., are directed to forward the same to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, or no notice will be taken of them.

J. H. REYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Dhoolia, 21st January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—OFFERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 30th instant, for the PURCHASE of about TWENTY-FOUR LACS of PANWELL BRICKS, which can be seen at the Moody Bay, Boree Bunder, and Cammateepoora depôts.

Particulars will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th January 1872.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely :—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, }

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ACCELERATION of the THROUGH MAIL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and CALCUTTA and MADRAS.

On and after THURSDAY next, the 1st FEBRUARY 1872, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect :—

The Down North-east Mail Train will leave Bombay at 10-30 A.M. as at present, but will reach Jubbulpore at 12 30 Noon on the following day, instead of at 1-30 P.M. as at present. The East Indian Railway Train will leave Jubbulpore after the arrival of the Train from Bombay, and will reach Howrah for Calcutta at 9-30 P.M. on the following day, instead of at 12-0 Midnight as at present.

The Up North-east Mail Train will leave Jubbulpore as at present at 9-15 A.M., but will reach Bombay at 11-45 A.M., instead of at 12-15 P.M. as at present. The Mail Train of the East Indian Railway will leave Howrah at 10-30 P.M., and will reach Jubbulpore in time for Passengers to proceed by the Up North-east Train for Bombay or intermediate places.

The Down South-east Mail Train will leave Bombay as at present at 11 A.M., and Poona at 7-20 P.M., and will reach Raichore at 11-15 A.M. on the following day. The Madras Company's Train will leave Raichore after the arrival of the Train from Bombay, and will reach Madras at 8-45 A.M. on the following day.

The Up South-east Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-30 Noon as at present, arriving at Poona at 4-50 A.M., leaving there at 5-20 A.M., and reaching Bombay at 12-1 Noon on the following day, instead of at 11-45 A.M. as at present. The Mail Train of the Madras Company will leave Madras at 3 30 P.M., and will reach Raichore on the following day in time for Passengers to proceed by the Up South-east Mail Train for Poona and Bombay or intermediate places.

Neither of the Companies undertake to detain their Trains for those of the other Company, although Passengers can usually expect to be able to proceed by Trains announced as running in connection with each other over the different Railways.

For further particulars see Company's Time Bill, dated 1st February 1872, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Through Booking between the Madras ; the East Indian ; the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi ; the Oude and Rohilcund ; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India ; and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

ON and after the 1st January 1872, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class SINGLE TICKETS only can be obtained, and HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, LUGGAGE, &c., can be BOOKED, through BETWEEN any PASSENGER STATIONS of the MADRAS and GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS.

TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class only, at One Fare and a Half for the Double Journey, and available for return on any day within ONE CALENDAR MONTH, will also be issued between the principal Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

First, Second, and Third Class SINGLE, and 1st and 2nd Class MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS, can, from the same date, also be obtained, and HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, LUGGAGE, &c., can be booked through, between the principal Stations of the MADRAS ; the EAST INDIAN ; and the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI RAILWAYS.

GOODS and PARCELS can from the same date be booked through between any Goods-booking Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and also via the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, between any Goods-booking Stations of the Madras ; the East Indian ; the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi ; the Oude and Rohilcund ; and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. Consignments of Goods of more than two Tons in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those Stations on either of the Railways to which there is through Railway communication.

The Rates, Fares, and Charges of each Company to and from the Stations, or Junction concerned, will be added together to make up the Through Fares or Charges.

Further information, and all particulars as to the charges, and the arrangements, can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1871.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,

LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS

FOR THE

COLD SEASON.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK

AT

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

SHIRT, HOSIERY, AND OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.

SHIRTS.

LATEST DESIGNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure

FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Tie for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 0

SUPERIOR LONDON HATS.

Best Dress Hats { Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

BEST STIFF FELT HATS,

Harrogate, London, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton, Napier	6 8	7 0
Egerton (New Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Blenheim, Cambridge, Napier, Isis	6 8	7 8
Scotch Caps, Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets { Low Crown }	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 0 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 0
Super Ribbed do	16 8	18 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	21 0
Super do	20 0	22 8
Best Super	22 0	25 8

SHOOTING KNICKERBOCKERS.

Pure Merino	4 12	5 12
Extra Stout Merino	5 12	6 8
Best Yachting Jerseys	9 8	10 8
Cardigan Wool Jackets	10 0	11 8

SCARFS AND TIES,

LATEST SHAPES.

Promenade, Jules Favre, Livingstone Small Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening	1 12 2 4 2 12	2 0 2 8 3 2
Conqueror, Duke, Stroller Large Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening	2 0 2 6 2 12	2 4 2 12 3 2
Washing Spot, Corded Silk Winsors for Tieing Sailor's Knott or Bow	1 12 to 3 4	2 0 to 3 12
Best Tom Thumb Ties	0 14	1 0
Best Eglington	1 4	1 8
Dress Ties	0 8	0 10
„ made Bows	0 14	1 0

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	45 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Moroccoleather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24 26 30	52 0 54 0 65 0	58 0 61 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	---- ----	6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather	----	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	---- ----	4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	---- ----	12 8 18 0	14 0 21 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	----	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	---- ----	9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Best Twill Sheets, per pair	9 8	11 0
„ „ extra wide	11 8	13 0
Pillow Cases	1 8	1 12
Double Damask Cloth, 9 ft. by 7½	16 8	18 0
Damask Napkins, 5/8 by 5/8	10 8	12 0
„ „ 5/8 by ¾	15 0	16 8
Real Whitney Blankets, white, per pair	23 0	26 0
„ Scarlet	22 0	25 0
Hand Towels, per doz.	9 8	10 8
Fine Linen Huckaback, per doz.	14 0	16 0
White or Brown Turkish { For	20 0	23 0
Extra large do { Both	28 0	32 0

BEST LONDON JEWELLERY.

Gold Collar Studs, from	7 8	8 8
„ Front Studs „	13 0	14 8
„ Links „	18 0	20 0
„ Solitaires „	16 0	18 0

The above are plain and neat Patterns of latest Design.

LUND'S PATENT

Collar Studs	Warranted 14 Carat	1 8	1 12
Front „	Gold on Ivory, last	3 12	4 8
Solitaires	for years	4 0	4 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET,

OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

IMPORTERS OF

OILMEN'S STORES,

AND

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

DIRECT FROM

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,

AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES OF THE COMPANY'S

STORE DEPARTMENT

REACH THEM BY THE

SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.

FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.

FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.

PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.

SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.

BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.

JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES, PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.

CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.

COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.

ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.

CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.

INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.

CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.

CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.

PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.

CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Ex WALAMO,

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BEST GRUYERE CHEESE,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOTH THE ABOVE ARE IN CUT.

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,

VIRGINIA RETURNS,

AND

LATAKIA.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 51 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;

CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;

WINES ; LIQUORS ;

Soda and other Aërated Waters,

And

Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—

STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARUMS,
MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	15 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

JAPANESE LILIES—"LILIUM AMATUM"—1,000 Bulbs, at

MENESSE & Co.

Wm. WATSON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,

PRACTICAL TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS, &c.,

2, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

(Opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office.)

TAILORING in all its branches.

GENTLEMEN'S own materials made up.

ORDERS from Outstations, accompanied with Remittance, receive careful and prompt attention.

GENTLEMEN within the Fort waited on at their own Houses or Offices.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c,

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AITKEN'S BEER, via SUEZ.

A SMALL SHIPMENT, per Steamer ADA, from London, EXPECTED in a FEW DAYS.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S Fine Old BRANDIES, in three qualities.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE OCTOBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF PEKIN.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED

TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,

("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,

OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of

JAMES AITKEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,

JAMES BOGIE,

BOMBAY.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK

REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co, having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—The Corks are branded James Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mazagon shares at Rs. 780. Other shares closed quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4·0 pl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	671½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	195
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 pl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
17,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	80
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,410
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	119
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	780
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	£18·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	910
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	325
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,400
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,050
200	500	all	55½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,500
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,650
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,110
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875 ex
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,040
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	635
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1075
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	20	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, weeks ending 20th January 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,641	8	2
Merchandize	3,51,604	12	2
Electric Telegraph	1,112	9	0
Earth Trains	3,256	4	0
Total Rs.	4,44,015	1	4
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles Total Rs	2,89,072	9	10
Increase Rs.	1,54,942	7	6

CALCUTTA.—22ND JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., for investors' orders, various amounts at Rs. 98-12, or 1-4 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 98-14 to 99, or 1-2 to 1 discount.

4 per cents of 1872, a forced sale at Rs. 1'1-6, and other lots at Rs. 101-7 to 101-8.

5½ per cents., one lot of Rs. 15,000 at Rs. 109-4. The market closed with buyers at Rs. 109-8.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,410 and 1,405, exclusive of the dividend.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—26th JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th January, 12-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 13 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th January, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th January, 10-28 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 12 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th January, 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th January, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 38	0 23
" Galle	13 33	2 6
" Kurrachee	0 39	0 1
" Madras	1 3	0 6

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£4 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Cair bils	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Jan. 20.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, Jan. 23.
	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Suez, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Coast and Kurrachee.
	The Foundling	Varian	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Alabama, Weir, to Rangoon and Moulmein.

Ship Royal Sovereign, Curphey, to Liverpool.

Ship Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson, to Galle.

The steamer Pearl, to Jeddah, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan

23 Calcutta (s)..........Fraanichson....London, Dec. 10.

Carisbrooke Castle...Smith..........London, Oct. 25.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12, Atalanta, s.s., Mathews, from Liverpool.

— Petersburg, s s., Black, from Calcutta.

13, Persia, s.s., Merrello, from Genoa.

— Arracan, s.s., Polson, from Glasgow.—Passed to Rangoon.

— Achilles, s.s., Russell, from Singapore.

— Sarthe, F.T.S., from Saigon.

— China, s.s., Perrins, from Suez.

— Sir John Lawrence, s.s., Hillcoat, from Bombay.

14, Delhi, s s., Wilkinson, from Suez.

15, Golconda, s.s., Coleman, from Bombay.

16, Blackheath, s s., Murrell, from Newcastle.

— Durham, s s., French, from Cardiff.

— Thomas Wilson, s.s., Cosens, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 1?, Fritz, barque, Vass, to Rangoon.

13, Atalanta, s.s., Mathews, to Bombay.

— Petersburg, s.s., Black, to London.

— Persia, s.s., Merrello, to Bombay.

— Achilles, s.s., Russell, to London.

— China, s. s., Perrins, to Bombay.

— Essex, barque, Green, to Zanzibar.

— Delhi, s.s., Williamson, to Calcutta.

— Sarthe, F.T.S.. to Toulouse.

15, Golconda, s.s., Coleman, to Suez.

16, Brinkburn Priory, barque, Jack, to —

— Durham, s.s., French, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

3, Annie Fleming, Pierrepoint, from Sunderland.

4, Talisman, Day, from Newcastle.

10, Sagon, F. T. S., Terry, from Naples.

13, Sir John Lawrence, s.s. Hillcoat, from Bombay.

16, Blackheath, s.s., Murrell, from Newcastle.

— Thomas Wilson, s.s., Cosens, from London.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Sirius	2168	Calcutta	Jan. 10
Redewater	1700	Colombo	Jan. 10
Virago	1800	Calcutta	Jan. 10
Athol	1400	Bombay	Jan. 10
Orlando	1437	Bombay	Jan. 12
Dilston Castle	1380	Bombay	Jan. 13
Mirefield	1065	Bombay	Jan. 15
Mesopotamia	1217	Kurrachee	Jan. 15
Ionia	1800	Bombay	Jan. 15
Bertha	2500	Calcutta	Jan. 20
Tenasserim	—	Rangoon	Jan. 25
Como	1570	Bombay	Jan. 25
Viceroy	1526	Calcutta	Feb. 14

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 1,683 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum & Co.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 34 cases port wine, Muncherjee and Aderjee ; 4 casks hardware, Noor Mahomed Bharmul.

Sam Mendel, 250 kegs red lead, W. Cooper & Co.

Violet (s), 2 cases real gold leaf and 8 cases brass wire, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

Nemesis (s), 2 packages hardware, H. F. Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Burmah, 32 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 15 casks white paint of sorts, Nuzerally Tyebally & Co.

Atalanta (s), 10 packages paper, Heptoola A'lybhoy.

Rollo (s), 12 casks stout, J. Neuberg ; 99 casks stout ale, Cutler, Palmer & Co. ; 8 cases printing types, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.

Ardgowan, 10 packages soap, &c., &c., Abdoolally Jewakhan.

Nelson, 10 casks blacking, 10 cases biscuits, &c. &c., The London Asiatic and American Co.

Walamo (s), 12 cases clocks, 13 cases walking sticks, &c., Rosselet & Co. ; 55 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.

St. Olaf (s), 25 cases soap, Aldridge & Co.

Pembrokeshire, 1,650 plates hard spelter, Pelly & Co. ; 111 cases moselle, steinwein, hock, and claret, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Ardgowan, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, 50 cases copper sheets and 1,854 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Persia (s), 2 barrels claret, Ch. Zerrenner.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India (s), 97 cases claret, 20 cases sherry, 8 cases burgandy pomard, 9 cases chambertin, and 3 cases chartreuse, Bouneviallc and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 140 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 42 bags linseed, Richard Martin & Co.

Jane Law, 65 bales cotton, Khisiram Salugram ; 20 bales cotton, Curson Bhanjee ; 28 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 58 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Luckmechund.

Sam Mendel, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co. ; 66 bales cotton, Mooljee Luckmedass.

Manila, 100 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee ; 320 cwts. horns and 1,800 bundles coir yarn, Goolam Rusool Moyedin ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 140 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Lalbhoy Purboodass.

Violet (s), 24 bales hides and skins, H. Mahomed Cassom Fuckera Mahomed & Co. ; 60 bales wool, Dayal Coorjee.

Wa'amo (s), 281 bales cotton, King & Co ; 400 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 500 bundles galls, Curimbhoy Vairsee ; 50 bales wool, Pursotum Megjee ; 400 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson ; 25 bales wool, Cursondass Damodur ; 4,500 bundles coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth & Co. ; 85 bales wool, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co.

Rollo (s), 10 bales wool, Hurry Thackersee ; 100 bales cotton, Jaisiram Cursonram ; 67 bales cotton, Amindram Bukhutram ; 25 bales skins, Shaik Abdool Cadur Munjee & Co. ; 60 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee ; 20 bales wool, Veerjee Vassonjee ; 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee ; 6 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hussum.

Penguin (s), 125 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 133 packages wet dates, Fazul Khakey ; 1,000 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonshee ; 12 bales hides, Nairseebhoy Gangjee ; 125 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew ; 2,500 bundles coir yarn and 1,000 bundles galls, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.

Undaunted, 65 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund ; 140 bales cotton, Bayasilal Chimneram.

China (s), 66 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha & Co.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 24 cases dry ginger, Canjee Megjee ; 55 cases olibanum Rewubally Aliruza.

FOR HAVRE.

Ivanhoe, 50 bales cotton, Nuthoo Moorarjee ; 52 bales cotton, Laduckbhoy Dattoo ; 300 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

China (s), 50 bales cotton, Veerjee Vussonjee.

Glenavon, 180 bales cotton, Nathoo Bagee.

City of Cashmere, 184 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 52 packages gum, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Patna (s), 55 bales cotton, Jainazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 275 cwts. sandal wood, Fazel Mahomed Dama.

Orissa (s), 15 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunesdass ; 88 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 21 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordeen ; 24 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram ; 48 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 15 chests M. opium, Huzarimull Nursingdass ; 15 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 5 chests M. opium, E. D. Lungrana ; 15 chests M. opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia ; 12 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 9½ chests M. opium, Mahomed Dama & Co. ; 6 chests M. opium, Ramchunder Sawutram ; 4 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co. ; 5 chests M. opium, F. Amejbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 30½ chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunnesdass ; 26½ chests M. opium, Becnoodeeram Balchund, 22 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham ; 7 chests M. opium, J. Ramjeedass ; 4 chests M. opium, T. Setaram ; 12 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	3 4 0
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	6½ lbs.	4 7 6
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	8½ lbs.	5 10 0
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	7 lbs.	4 10 6
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	8¼ lbs.	5 9 6
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	6½ lbs.	4 7 0
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	6 lbs.	4 3 0
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	6 lbs.	4 3 6
250 " " "	45 "	39 "	6 lbs.	4 5 0
500 " " "	45 "	39 "	8 lbs.	5 10 0
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	4½ lbs.	3 7 6
420 " " "	40 "	39 "	4¼ lbs.	3 3 3
650 " " "	40 "	39 "	7½ lbs.	5 6 0
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	8 lbs.	5 8 0
300 " " " (fine)	40 "	39 "	8¼ lbs.	5 12 0
1,500 " Jacconets	40 "	20 "	2½ lbs.	2 2 6
2,000 " "	44 "	20 "	2½ lbs.	2 2 0
900 " Dhoters	50 "	11 "		2 2 6
900 " "	50 "	10 "		1 15 6
1,800 " W. "	45 "	9 "		1 12 6
2,000 " White Jacconets	40 "	20 "		Rs. 1-12to2 6 0
4,200 " " "	40 "	20 "		2-9-6to4 1 6
3,200 " W. Mulls	40 "	20 "		2-4to4 0 0
800 " "	45 "	20 "		2-10to4 6 0
800 " "	50 "	20 "		3to3 8 0
800 " "	54 "	20 "		3-6to5 14 0

COTTON.

150 candies Old Vingorla (15 days)	Rs. 200
300 " " (Sellabella)	" 165-170
50 " New Broach (ready)	" 274½
125 " Dhollera (10th May)	" 250
100 " Old Compta (ready)	" [illegible]
25 " New Hingunghaut "	" 280
500 " " (1 month)	" 283¾
250 " New Broach (ready)	" 275-78
125 " Oomrawuttee (full pressed)	" 258½
400 " Khandeish (ready)	" 250-54
100 " M. G. Bombay "	" 277
50 " Dhollera (ready)	" 249
100 " M. G. Broach (1 month)	" 278
125 " Old Veerumgaum (ready)	" 227-31

YARNS.

6,600 lbs. T. R. Yarns, No. 30/60, per lb. ... ... As. 20

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 26.

Ramsay, Lieutenant 4th Hussars, on sick leave, from Meerut.

Macdonald, Lieutenant, 1st (The Royal) Regiment, on leave, from Shahjehanpore.

Bourne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty from Nagode.

Davison, Captain, 83rd Foot, on leave, from Dugshai.

Barton, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Rangoon.

Wood, Colonel, 14th Native Infantry, on leave, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 26.

Falconnet, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Puchmurry.

Hennell, Captain, 18th Native Infantry, on duty, to Poorundhur.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 17th January 1872.

The examination of officers attending the first course of Garrison Instruction in the Bengal Presidency, and at Rangoon, will commence on the 14th February, under detailed instructions which will be communicated to General Officers commanding divisions.

The Boards of Examination will be detailed as far as possible in conformity with para VII. Horse Guards' General Order No. 65 of 1870. The President should in all cases be a Field Officer of Artillery, or an officer of similar rank who has passed the Staff College.

Garrison Instructors will report to the Officer Commanding the station the date upon which the examination may be concluded, in order that the officers composing the class may be directed to rejoin their regiments without delay.

No examination will be held on the present occasion at Cawnpore or Allahabad.

The second course of Garrison Instruction will commence in the Bengal Presidency and Rangoon on the 15th February, and General Officers commanding divisions and districts are requested to notify the same in orders in sufficient time to ensure the presence at the centres of instruction on the above date of the officers selected to join the classes.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Maj. (Local) W. Delane to be Lt.-Col., from the 13th Dec. 1871

Maj. (Local) E. Simeon to be Lt.-Col., from the 13th Dec. 1871.

Capt. J. Stewart to be Maj., from the 12th Dec. 1871.

Lt. W. F. Nelson to be Capt., from the 22nd Dec. 1871.

Royal Engineers—Lt. E. Harvey to be Capt., from the 22nd Dec. 1871.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

36th N. I.—Lt. T. G. Thomson, Qr-mr., to be Adjt., vice Fortescue, vacated, dated 6th Jan. 1872.

Lt. E. H. Wilson, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Qr-mr., vice Thomson, dated 6th Jan. 1872.

Lt. C. A. Coles, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Wilson, dated 6th Jan. 1872.

Personal Staff—Lt. F. E. Walter, R. A., to be an extra Aide-de-Camp to the C.-in-C., with effect from the 1st Dec. 1871.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Cornet J. F. D. Fordyce, 21st Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Aberigh-Mackay, appointed Adjt., dated 10th Jan. 1872.

In anticipation of the approval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the undermentioned officers of the 2nd Bat. 1st Foot are directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of their regiment, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—Capts. R. A. Manners, and G. W. Thompson.

Lt. M. H. Court, General List, Cavalry, was directed to do duty in the Meerut Division, from the 13th Jan. to the 31st Aug. 1871.

Lt. C. Stroud, Unattached, is, at his own request, transferred from Barrackpore to Fort William, for general duty. (G. O. C. C. dated 16th December 1871, transferring Lt. Stroud to Dinapore, is cancelled.)

Lt. F. G. Lacon, 1st Bat. 17th Foot, detailed for duty with the depot of his regt., will proceed to England, via Bombay, during the present season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have passed, on the 8th Jan. 1872, the tests specified, agreeably to G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Persian—Lt. R. B. Lockwood, Corps of Guides,

Bengalee under Clause VIII.—Lt Col G. F. Carnegie, Bengal S. C.

The leave to Bombay and England, granted to Lt. F. L. Graves, No. 8 Bat 24th Brig. R. A., by G. O. C. C. 19th ultimo, p. 678, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 20th Dec. 1871, directing Staff Asst. Surg. H. H. Maclean, in temporary charge of G. Bat. 8th Brig R. A., to afford medical aid to the sick of the 14th N. I., at Jullunder, in addition to his other duties.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 8th Jan. 1872, appointing Col. W. D. Bishop, Bengal Infantry, to the command of the station during the absence at Camp of Exercise of Col. C. Douglas, or until further orders.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 5th Jan. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. J. G. Pilcher to the medical charge of the hospital 40th N. I., with effect from the 1st Jan. 1872.

Cawnpore Station Order, dated the 24th Nov, 1871, appointing Asst. Surg. H. C. Guinness, R. A., to the medical charge of the Brig. Staff, Cawnpore.

Dacca Station Order, dated the 8th Dec. 1871, appointing Lt. D. E. Gouldsbury, 37th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Dacca, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. F. H. Hinde, proceeded to join the 4th Goorkhas, with effect from the 8th Dec. 1871.

Darjeeling Station Order, dated the 13th Dec. 1871, directing Staff Asst. Surg. St. J. Killery to afford medical aid to the Staff of the Convalescent Depot at Darjeeling, during the absence of Staff Asst. Surg. C. E. Wikeley.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 14th Dec. 1871, appointing Staff Asst. Surg. J. Fleming, M.D., to the medical charge of the Staff at Delhi from the 15th Dec. 1871.

2nd Bat. 1st Foot.—Bat. Order, dated the 22nd Oct. 1871, appointing Lt. W. B. Baker, Asst. Instructor of Musketry, from the date specified, inclusive.

45th N. I.—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. C. L. Woodruffe to officiate as Qr-mr., vice Lt. Corse-Scott, placed at the disposal of Government.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 10th January 1872.

Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Local Maj. James Edward Cordner to be Lt. Col., from the 13th Dec. 1871.

Local Maj. G. Dangerfield to be Lt.-Col., from the 12th of Dec. 1871.

Local Maj. J. S. Baird to be Lt.-Col., from the 13th of Dec. 1871.

Capt. Sir William Hamilton, Bart., to be Maj., from the 8th of Dec. 1868.

Lt. D. Cowie to be Capt, from the 9th of Dec. 1871.

Lt. J. L. Bell to be Capt., from the 22nd of Dec. 1871.

44th Foot—Lt. Charles H. Walsh to be Capt., from the 13th of May 1871.

108th Regt.—Lt. Charles James Dyke to be Capt., from the 9th Dec. 1871.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Maj. T. C. Graham, late 4th European Light Cav., and officiating 2nd in Comd. 4th Ben. Cav., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., during the absence on furlough of Lt.-Col. Wilkinson, dated 27th Dec. 1871.

The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lt. M. S. Saunders, 20th Hussars, in G. O. of the 16th of May last, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, cancelled, dated 27th Dec. 1871.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the C.-in-C. in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lt. William L. E. Money-Kyrle, 2nd Batn. 21st North British Fusiliers, with effect from the 31st of Oct. 1871.

Lt.-Col. R. B. Hill, Ben. Inf., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Agra, for general duty.

Brev. Capt. C. W. Campbell, Genl. List, Cav., is qualified to act as Instr. in Army Signalling.

The leave granted to Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, 20th Hussars, in G. O. C. C. 10th Dec. 1863, p. 487, is cancelled.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified :—

On the 4th Dec. 1871, Capt. W. Byam, Lt. J. C. Fife, Lt. C. A. Fillingham, and Asst. Apothy. W. Man, 65th Foot ; Private W. H. Gee, 107th Foot ; Sergt. T. Spratt, P. W. Dept.

On the 1st Jan. 1872, Lt. J. E. Kitson, and Private W. Leary, 21st Hussars ; Collar-maker Sergt. W. Attrall, A. Bat. 19th Brig. R. A. ; Gunner J. Clare, C. Bat. 16th Brig., R. A. ; Ens. J. W. E. Angelo, and Private T. Saywell, 1st Batn. 17th Foot ; Asst. Surg. H. H. Burford, 2nd Batn. 19th Foot ; Private J. McArthur, 26th Foot ; Schoolmaster W. Irwin, and Private M. Farrell, 41st Foot ; Hospl. Appe. R. DeCambra, and Private T. Dixon, 62nd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawulpindee Brig. Order, dated the 16th Dec. 1871, appointing Ens. T. J. O'D. Renny, 36th Foot, to officiate as Fort Adjt., Attock, during the absence of Capt. Clutterbuck on duty at the Camp of Exercise, or until further orders, there being no other officer available.

Futtehgurh Station Order, dated the 10th Dec. 1871, appointing Asst. Surg. R. Reid, Civil Surg., Futtehgurh, to the medical charge of the two companies of N. I., stationed at that place, in addition to his other duties.

Jhelum Sation Order, dated the 8th Nov. 1871, appointing Asst. Surg. A. B. Strahan, 31st Punj. N. I., to the medical charge of the 10th Ben. Lancers, vice Surg. G. V. Currie.

Field Force Order, Cachar column, Looshaie Expedition, No. 9 dated the 21st Nov. 1871, appointing Asst. Surg. J. J. Monteath, M. D., Civil Surg. of Cachar, to the medical charge of the depot hosp. of the force at that station, in addition to his own duties.

13th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl. Order, dated the 6th Dec. 1871, appointing Lt. R. Gordon, 2nd Squad. Sub., on probation, to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. J. F. Carthew, officiating 2nd Squad. Officer.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 21st Dec. 1871, making the following appointments, vice Col. C. J. Robarts, Comdt., proceeded on furlough :—

Maj. T. J. Watson, 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, attached and officiating 2nd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. E. G. Newnham, 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer.

Lt. B. H. S. Gower, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer.

Ens. E. W. Chalmers, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as 1st Squad Sub.

4th Goorkhas—Regtl. Order, dated the 1st Dec. 1871, appointing Lt. C. A. Mercer, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr.-mr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 13th Oct. 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff—Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, (20th Hussars, and Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr Genl., Oude Div.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

21st Hussars—Lt. and Local Capt. H. Coghlan, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Cor. T. H. M. Kelly, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot (2nd Batn.)—Lt. W. B. Macdonald, for one month, from date of leaving regt., to port of embarkation ; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

3rd Foot, (1st Batn.)—Asst. Surg. E. Townsend, M.D., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt., to appear before a medical board.

Qr.-mr. A. Berry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt., to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, (1st Batn) – Asst. Surg. J. J. McCarthy, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Batn) – Lt. D. G. Barry, to remain at Kussowlie, from the 1st to the 31st Jan. in extension, on private affairs.

17th Foot (1st Batn.)—Maj. C. G. Grant, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt., to appear before a medical board.

Lt. G. L. Field, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt., to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot (2nd Batn.)—Maj. B. M. Deane, to remain in Madras, from the 15th Oct. 1871 to the 14th Feb. 1872, on private affairs.

58th Foot—Maj. R. C. Whitehead, to remain in England, from the 30th June to the 30th Oct. 1872, in extension.

60th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Ensign C. Hope, to Chuprah, Sarun, from the 2nd Dec. 1871 to the 15th Jan. 1872, on private affairs.

96th Foot—Maj. J. Briggs, to Calcutta, from the 20th Dec. 1871 to the 20th Jan. 1872, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Maj. R. S. Simonds, (doing duty at Rawulpindee) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medl. Service—Staff Asst. Surg. E. B. Kearney, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 23.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. C. J. Knox, Actg. Head Asst to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, privilege leave for three months, from the latter part of March 1872, under sec. 19 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., Actg. Supg. Engr. of the 5th Div., two months' privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. G. W. Lewis, Supervisor of the first grade, leave on medical certificate to the 28th June 1872, in extension of that granted in the *Gazette* of the 18th July 1871.

H. E. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Frederick Augustus Nicholson, to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madura.

Mr. James Acworth Davies, to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore

Capt. J. G. Cloete, 1st Asst. Supt., to be Depty Supt, Revenue Survey.

Mr. W. C. H. Sharkey, Tahsildar of Guntoor, Kistna District, to act as Depy. Collr. and Mag. for genl. duties in the same district, during the absence of K. Subba Row on leave, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. A. W. Peet as an Asst Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, will have effect from 18th Oct. 1871.

Lt. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Actg Asst. Consulting Engr for Railways, to officiate, without prejudice to his other duties, as Examiner of Railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Accounts, from the date on which he assumed charge from Lt. G. R. Walker, R.E.

Capt. T. Weldon, Mag. of the Royapettah Police Court, resumed charge of the Court from Capt. A. M. Lys on the forenoon of the 19th inst.

The privilege leave granted to Capt. A. M. Lys, Mad. S. C., in the *Gazette* of the 9th inst., is cancelled at his own request.

Maj. W. S. Drever, Commr. of Police for the Town of Madras, assumed charge of his duties from Maj. G. B. Bowen on the forenoon of 4th Jan. 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Brev. promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Cadre 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Capt. Jackson Muspratt Williams, to be Maj. from the 20th Dec. 1871.

Infantry General List.

Lt. Charles Woolley Blenkin, to be Capt. from the 20th Jan. 1872.

Madras Staff Corps—The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Maj. Henry Clerk, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lt.-Col. Capt. George James Firth Begbie, having completed 20 years' service, to be Maj. from the 20th Jan. 1872, having completed 12 years' service.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Asst Surg George Williamson, M.D., and Charles Robert George Parker, to be Surgs. from the 20th Jan. 1872.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt.-Col. E. L. M. Evans, of the S. C., doing general duty at Cannanore, on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule 11 of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Lt.-Col. A. Drury, of the S. C., on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Maj. S. F. M. T. Grant, of the S. C., on furlough for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Maj. C. L. Pereira, of the S. C., on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Maj. C. S. Hearn, of the S. C., Inspr.-Genl. of Police, on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Maj. W. O. Swanston, of the S. C., Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Southern Range, on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

Lt. W. G. Cumming, Royal (Mad.) Engrs., Ex. Engr. 3rd grade, Hyderabad, on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, S. C., District Supt. of Police, Central Provinces, arrived at Bombay on the 12th Jan. 1872.

Capt. C. R. W. Smith, Invalid Est., arrived at Madras on the 20th Jan. 1872.

The undermentioned officers of the S. C. having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., are promoted to the rank of Col. by Brev., from the dates specified under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lts-Col. Archibald Hugh Hope, Mad S. C, and Richard Godfrey Jones, Mad S. C, 2nd Jan. 1872.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Brevet.

Capt. (now Maj in Mad S. C.) Nowell Swanston to be Maj from 25th Oct. 1871, in succession to Maj J. F. Robertson, Bombay S. C., promoted.

The promotion of Capt. J. M. Williams, Mad Inf, to the rank of Maj by Brev, announced in G. G. O., No. 1044, of the 28th Nov. 1871, is hereby cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 29	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	Jan. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Jan. 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Feb. 13	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 19	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon		At Noon.
Tuesday	Jan. 30	Monday	Aug. 12
"	Feb. 13	"	" 26
"	" 27	"	Sept. 9
"	Mar. 12	"	" 23
"	" 26	Tuesday	Oct. 8
"	Apr. 9	"	" 22
"	" 23	"	Nov. 5
Monday	May 6	"	" 19
"	" 20	"	Dec. 3
"	Jun. 3	"	" 17
"	" 17	"	" 31
"	July 1		1873.
"	" 15	"	Jan. 14
"	" 29		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon.		At Noon.
Tuesday	Feb. 13	Monday	Aug. 26
"	Mar. 12	"	Sept. 23
"	Apr. 9	Tuesday	Oct. 22
Monday	May 6	"	Nov. 19
"	June 3	"	Dec. 17
"	July 1		1873
"	" 29	"	Jan. 14

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Monday	Jan. 29	Monday	Mar. 25
"	Feb. 12	"	Apr. 8
"	" 26	"	" 22
"	Mar 11	"	May 6
		"	" 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Monday	Feb. 5	Monday	Apr. 1
"	" 19	"	" 15
"	Mar. 4	"	" 29
"	" 18	"	May 13

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BATTISCOMBE—January 11th, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain E. G. Battiscombe, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNCAN—January 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of J. J. Duncan, E. I. Railway, of a son.

DOWN—January 16th, at Bugwanpore, Oudh Forests, the wife of E. A. Dow , Forest Department, of a son.

GREGORY—January 17th, at 19, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. Gregory, of a son.

MULLICK—January 21st, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Otool Churn Mullick, of a son.

DEATH.

HOLGUETTE—January 20th, of spleen, James Robert Baylee, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Holguette, aged 19 years 6 months and 7 days.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

THE adjournment of six weeks or so reluctantly granted by Lord Mayo and his executive colleagues for the further consideration of what may be termed the Civil Marriage Bill was not unreasonably demanded by the other members of the Legislative Council. The complete change of front in the position taken up by the Government since the question was previously under discussion imposes on those who have to form an intelligent opinion the necessity of a review of the whole matter in its most recent aspect. Merely to follow out with some slight care the lines of thought suggested by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's speech will we apprehend much more than serve to occupy the scant leisure which most of those whose views on such a subject would be of value will have at their command during the few weeks within which they must speak or write if they are to do so with any practical effect.

The speech itself will remain on the records of the Indian Legislature a worthy monument of its author. In largeness and liberality of feeling it is a fit expression of that policy which, seldom shaped forth in words, has with more or less of practical definiteness usually flowed from the dumb sagacity of those who have been able to make their way to positions of influence in British India. This sagacity was in them generally tempered and moulded by a sympathy begotten of long association with the people amongst whom their active life had been cast; but Mr. Stephen has shown that a truly liberal culture and a familiarity with various forms of thought will enable a man of superior natural powers to attain something like the same result without the tedious and lowering process of a life's exile from the great centres of civilization,—to cast off the prejudices of his own country, and to understand those of a subject people without catching their infection. He would "feel as little sympathy for an attempt "to turn Hindoos into Englishmen by Acts of "the Legislative Council as for attempts to turn "Englishmen into Hindoos by Act of Parlia-"ment." He can perceive that "Hindoo institu-"tions have favoured the growth of many "virtues and have practically solved many "social problems." The caste system, "whatever "may be its evils, has provided safeguards "against misconduct which it would be mis-"chievous in the highest degree to sweep away "like so much rubbish." These utterances embody we think the true spirit of English statesmanship, resolutely bent on progress and adaptation to the growing needs of society, yet conservative of what is good or even tolerable, building as far as may be on existing foundations, and anxious to link the institutions of the future by a vital chain of continuity with those of the past.

Having thus laid a foundation for his thesis the learned member proceeded to an exposition of the existing state of the marriage law in England and in India, which though not dealing very profoundly with the question yet contains much that must have been novel and highly interesting to his hearers. What is perhaps most surprising in the institution of marriage, as in some of the other elementary institutions of society, is the tranquil assurance with which almost every community assumes that its own particular type has some peculiar sanctity and is alone conformable to the Divine will or the ordinances of nature. A glance at the history of the world, or at existing systems, shows the futility of such a view. The great problem of the association of the sexes has in fact been solved in the most various ways at different times and by different nations, and, considering the few or no points of universal identity in the solutions, one cannot but be struck in the moral as in the material world with the fact of how thin a shell of solid ground it is that severs us from the seething and fiery chaos that lies below. It is probably a happy thing, this tendency of the mind to rest in the social and moral faith in which it has been reared; but it is well also that the foundations of this faith should sometimes be examined by those who possess the requisite capacity and in the new light which the progress of science affords to each successive generation. It is thus that the mere accidents of time and place get gradually eliminated, and an amended theory in due time takes possession without resistance of the intellectual domain prepared by a general advance of ideas for its reception. The contact of Eastern and Western civilization brought about by our Government of India naturally ripens for determination many questions which might also have remained undeveloped for some generations longer. The joint result of almost opposite lines of thought and emotion cannot be dealt with by the easy method of mere precedent, and the limited portion of the community by which the new notions are embraced presents a further and an embarrassing condition. When we find amongst our countrymen an intellect strong and inflexible enough to move in harmony with this great current of affairs it deserves and should win our cordial praises and appreciation.

There is, considering the importance of the matter, singularly little in the Christian scriptures of definite direction on the subject of marriage. Even polygamy is not directly condemned, and may be held to be in some sense recognised by the special direction laid down as to a bishop. The old Roman law was much more distinct, and, according to modern notions, more moral in its treatment of this subject, but the liberty of repudiation gradually undermined the reverence with which the institution of marriage had been regarded, and the conjugal bond at the time of the introduction of Christianity had become one of the lightest and loosest of obligations. The early converts lived amid temptations and dangers in which the choice of a consort was a matter of most serious moment. The acknowledged head of any little religious community was naturally consulted on the occasion, the blessing of the church devoutly sought on the union that followed. Yet for some centuries marriage remained in its essentials a mere civil contract. As late even as the twelfth century, Pope Alexander III. ordained that marriage was effected by mere consent, and the Lateran Council imposed only a penance on those who had contracted a clandestine marriage. Before the time of Pope Innocent III. marriages were not celebrated in the church; the husband led his wife from her dwelling to his own, and the ceremony with or without benediction was completed. Such was the general rule until the Council of Trent at a comparatively recent period pronounced clandestine marriages absolutely invalid. In England, however, the presence of a priest in orders was from a very early age held indispensable, and the great case of the Queen against Willis which turned mainly on this point is a good instance of the historical unity which for good and evil pervades the English law. The church having once thoroughly laid hold of a proceeding of such great importance was not likely to relax its grasp except under stern compulsion, and thus it has been only by slow degrees that the primitive liberty of civil marriage has been re-won from the control of the clergy.

Amongst the Hindoos the proper boundaries of religious and of merely civil ordinance have never been distinctly recognised. The blending of them which amongst Christians made marriage a sacrament led the Hindoo to submit the same ceremony wholly to the control of his religious law. He who had cast off the faith could no longer contract the union. When many had cast off the faith this gave rise to a state of things that was quite intolerable. As regards converts to Christianity the difficulty was got rid of by allowing them to choose not only a religion but a law for themselves, a mode of evading rather than of really meeting the problem to be solved, and in direct contradiction to sound legal principle which permits no man at will to change his position to the possibly great injury of others. As regards mere abjurers of the old creed who have not adopted the new, the bill which forms the subject of Mr. Stephen's speech provides a remedy for their exclusion from the recognised communities. That remedy could assume but one form, that of a purely civil marriage under the sanction of the State, and imposing on each party a set of obligations determined not by the traditions of Hindooism, or even of Christianity, but by such light as the experience of centuries has thrown on what is best for the individual and the community. The bill is a mere rough outline of which the details will have to be filled in by a multitude of judicial decisions. It does not go so far as we may think possible, but it points in the right direction, and is one stage won in that process of assimilation of institutions, side by side and growing out of an increasing harmony of principles, which is the necessary basis upon which diverse nations must be built up into the fabric of a united and enduring empire.

THE meeting of shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, called for Monday next, will, we suppose, determine to wind up the Bank's affairs without further delay. The spirited proposal made by Mr. Cleveland some months ago to bring actions against directors of the Bank met with but little support among his fellow-shareholders, most of whom are content with the losses they have already suffered, and would like to divide what little of their money is left without running any further risk. A case was, however, put before one of the most eminent lawyers in England, the new Solicitor-General, Sir George Jessel, and he has briefly but emphatically given it as his opinion that there is no case against the directors, and that the shareholders and liquidator would do a very foolish thing if they went to law. Nothing remains, therefore, but to wind up the Bank, and write *Finis* at the close of the last chapter in the sad history of the Bombay failures of 1865 66. There are two ways of effecting the winding-up. The regular way of proceeding, and the safer for all parties, would be for the shareholders to apply for a special order to wind up under the High Court. This would, however, involve delay; and an alternative scheme is offered, under which the liquidator would take over the outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank, amounting nominally to Rs. 2,06,540, for the consideration of Rs. 51,635, and hold himself responsible for the payment of all claims. Of course, it has been by this time ascertained that a large proportion of the outstanding claims are barred, but there are notes to the value of Rs. 85,140 which the liquidator may be called upon to pay. Whether it is worth the shareholders' while to make a bargain of the kind suggested with Mr. Rodgie, so as to have the balance of their money returned to them at once instead of being locked up for two or three years longer, is entirely a matter for them to decide. But the outside public would, we think, rejoice to learn that it had fairly heard the last of the Old Bank of Bombay.

CALCUTTA is enjoying "nice, cold weather."

COLONEL NASSAU LEES has rejoined his appointment in Calcutta.

RAIN has lately fallen in Sind and Mekran, but to no appreciable extent. At Gwadur, however, the rainfall was copious.

MR. CECIL STEPHENSON is expected to return to his seat at the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway in about two months.

MR. MACKENZIE, Collector of Income-tax at Calcutta, has applied for leave, and Mr. Ryland will probably officiate for Mr. Mackenzie.

MR. GAY, of the Currency Department, has been selected by Government to proceed to England to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee.

MR. J. F. RUTHERFORD has been elected Vice President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, in succession to Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, who has proceeded to Europe.

IT is stated, though we can scarcely believe the information to be correct, that Dr. Leitner, Principal of the Lahore College, will exchange his appointment with Mr. Pearson, Inspector of Schools, Rawul Pindee Circle.

IT is reported from Gwalior that Scindia intends to have a small Camp of Exercise of his own at a place called Sosaira Barowa, wherever it may be, and that the British officials, and several of the officers in Morar, have been, or shortly will be, invited to witness the display.

THE traffic returns of the G. I. P. Railway continue to show week by week an immense increase over the returns of last year. The returns for the week ending the 20th inst. amount to Rs. 4,44,015-1-4, while the amount in the corresponding week of last year was only Rs. 2,89,072-9-0, showing an increase of Rs. 1,54,942 7 6.

IN the middle of the month the weather was very unpleasant at Lucknow, raining, clearing up, and cloudy again, and it is said the crops have suffered, and that if bad weather continued the wheat cultivation, which has luxuriantly grown around the city and its suburbs, will be completely destroyed. The price of all kinds of grain has risen in the market.

THE paucity of Covenanted Civil Servants in the Lower Provinces of Bengal appears to have been greatly felt by the Government of Bengal, since the latter has been authorised by the Supreme Government to communicate with the Governments of Bombay and the N. W. Provinces, and to request them to transfer some of the Civilians allotted to those Governments for service in Bengal, if practicable.

THE Duke of Argyll has kept the word of promise to the ear, and broken it to the hope, of the English merchants, by appointing as commercial member of the Council of India Sir Louis Malet, an official of the Board of Trade, a man certainly of liberal views and great intelligence, but not to be accepted as a representative of the independent mercantile class which wished to make its voice heard in the Indian Council.

THE *Indian Daily News* is improving the quality of its punch. Here is its latest :—A correspondent favours us with the following conversation which actually took place, and was overheard, at the Sandheads a few days ago :—

ON BOARD H.M.S GLASGOW.

1st Naval Officer : Why does not the Pilot anchor ?

2nd Naval Officer : Oh ! he says he can't anchore us here ; there is too much water.

1st Naval Officer : What a cant-anchor-us fellow he must be !

THE *Pioneer* believes that the recommendations of the Select Committee on the bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code are likely to take the following form in regard to European British subjects in the Mofussil :—

A full-power Magistrate who is also a Justice of the Peace to have power to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without fine. If the Magistrate thinks the offence inadequately punished by the utmost penalty he is entitled to inflict, he may commit to the Sessions Court.

The Court of Sessions to have power to sentence to imprisonment not exceeding one year, with or without fine. If the Court of Sessions considers a year's imprisonment insufficient punishment, he will commit to the High Court.

Appeal against the sentence of a Magistrate to lie either to the Sessions Court or High Court at the option of the prisoner.

A writ of *habeas corpus* to run in all cases.

THE *New York Herald* has discovered the real object of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia to America. He is charged, it says, "with a mission of an important and delicate character to our Government, being nothing less than a proposal for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two nations. The Russian Government believes that President Grant will favour such an alliance. A European war is apprehended, and Russia believes that, with the active aid of the United States, or assisted by an extensive privateering fleet under Russian letters of marque, she could defy all Europe. Duke Alexis is prepared to offer an alliance to President Grant, comprehensive in its character, and looking to future operations on a gigantic scale in Asia, as well as co-operation in present anticipated complications."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

NEW COMMERCIAL MEMBER OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

NONCONFORMIST CONFERENCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CORTES.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 25TH JAN.

Sir John D. Coleridge continues his exhaustive speech for the defence in the Tichborne case.

LONDON, 26TH JAN.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is fast recovering, and he walked a quarter of a mile yesterday.

The Duke of Argyll has informed the different Chambers of Commerce that he has advised the Crown to appoint Sir Louis Malet a member of the Indian Council.

LONDON, 26TH JAN.

It has been resolved by 1,600 delegates at the Nonconformist Conference held at Manchester that the educational policy of Government was hostile to the religious liberty of the people.

NEW YORK, 25TH JAN.

A National Republican Convention has been fixed to take place at Cincinnati on the 6th May next, for the purpose of nominating a President.

PARIS, 25TH JAN., 7-10 P.M.

The National Assembly have decided to proceed with the discussion on the clauses of the projected tax on the merchant service.

MADRID, 25TH JAN.

The King has refused to accept the resignation of the Cabinet. Disturbances are apprehended, and the troops are under arms.

The Cortes have been dissolved, and the new elections are fixed to take place on the 2nd April.

ADEN, 26TH JAN.

The s. s. Khedive, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay yesterday at 8 P.M.

LONDON, 25TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 8d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£14,062,500	Inc.	62,500
Bills discounted	£16,625,000	Dec.	250,000
Bullion	£24,750,000	Dec.	250,000

The s.s. Mooltan from Southampton took £34,125 in gold and £190,500 in silver for Bombay.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 15TH JAN.

A great meeting of employers has been held to resist further encroachments of workmen.

A prospectus has been issued of an Australian Oriental Coal Company. Capital £300,000.

The compulsory winding-up of the European Assurance Company has been ordered.

The French Chambers oppose the abrogation of the commercial treaty with England, and propose its prolongation to February 1875.

LONDON, 20TH JAN.

The Telegraphic Congress at Rome has terminated.

French women are subscribing liberally towards the Prussian indemnity.

LONDON, 22ND JAN.

The Queen opens Parliament on the 7th February. There is to be a State ceremonial.

A public thanksgiving for the Prince's recovery will take place about the 20th at Saint Paul's Cathedral; and at the Crystal Palace a festival on May 1st.

It is rumoured that negotiations are taking place with the leading financiers by France, for the pledging of the tobacco monopoly for 30 years, for guaranteeing indemnity to Prussia on evacuating France by April next.

A new trial in the Firebrace divorce case has been refused.

Henceforward the Australian steamers are to refit in Bombay instead of Sydney, merely starting eight days later on each voyage.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 25TH JAN., 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens firm.

Sales	15,000 bales.
Imports	7,000 "
Day's receipts American Ports	17,000 "

2 P. .

The Liverpool market closed advancing.

Total day's sales	17,000 bales.
" On Ex. and Spec	6,000 "
" Surats	7,000 "
Fair Dhollera	8d.
Broach	10d.
Uplands	10 15/16d.
Oomra	8⅛d.
Dharwar	10d.
Orleans	11d.
Oomra via Canal Feb.-March shipment.	8⅝d.
Dhollera " " delivery	8⅝d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46.
Hongkong Bank	£45 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£25.
Chartered Bank	£15.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96¼.
4½ " "	101.
5½ " "	108¾.
Consols	9½.
Gold	77-9½.
Silver	61-8.

MILITARY ITEM.

WE regret to learn that Brigadier Olpherts, C. B., V. C., commanding the Rohilcund district, has met with a serious accident. His horse fell with him, and he has sustained a fracture (simple) of the thigh.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 5TH JANUARY.

YESTERDAY evening at seven o'clock the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Columbian, commander N. Stewart, arrived in harbour. Her dates were Suez 12th, and Aden 18th January. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Maj. Simpson.
Mr. W. Ward.
Capt. and Mrs. Martin.
Mr. Brooke.
Mr. Sibthorpe.
Col. and Mrs. de Lerrier.
Dr. Kendall.
Mr. A. H. Streeter.
Dr. M. Thompson.
Col. Poulton.
Mr. Francis.
Mr. G. West.
" S. H. Hutchinson.
" M. R. Adams.
" E. O. Walker.
" W. L. Thornton.
" M. A. R. Ward.
" B. Malet, C.B., and Eur. male servant.
" J. Peake.
" F. S. Coombe.
" Gay.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col. Ternan.
Mr. Cotgrave.
Lt.-Col. Jenkins.
Mr. Monteath.
" Thomson.
" and Mrs. Saunders and inf.
Mrs. Olpherts and Eur. female servant.
Mr. and Mrs. Brind.
Lt.-Col. Rainey.
Mr. Barnfather.
Miss Myers.
Mr. Cave.
Col. and Mrs. Holland.
Col. Haggard.
Mr. & Mrs. Leishman.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Jas. Joy.
" L. Hall.
Mr. & Mrs. Seiveking & infant.
" Liardet's native servant.

From Aden—Three natives (deck.)

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 5TH JANUARY.

AMONG the trade circulars for the New Year which have been issued there are as usual scattered a good many very interesting facts, which escape notice while the year is in progress but are worth disinterring from the mass of materials now presented. Messrs. Rose and Wilson in their annual report on the seed and oil trade give elaborate statistics as to imports, stocks, and prices during the twelve months. With respect to linseed they say that last month the market quieted down from the advanced prices current at the close of November, and quotations ruled throughout the month at 62s. 6d. to 63s. spot, 63s. 6d. to 64s. November-January shipment, Calcutta: as the stocks in the East Indies, and Black Sea ports are reduced to a small compass, and prices rule very high there, much alteration in prices here is not anticipated till the condition and quantity of the new crops, reported to be large, can be definitely ascertained. The range of prices for Bombay seed during the year has been as follows:—in January 60s., February 62s., March 64s., April 64s. 6d., May, June and July 64s., August 63s., September 63s. 6d. October 64s., November 64s. 6d., December 64s. The import into London of East Indian linseed was 220,941 quarters last year, and the total import to United Kingdom from all quarters was 1,346,616 quarters against 1,444,061 quarters in 1870. The quantity afloat from India to United Kingdom by last advices was 130,172 quarters against 114,566 quarters at the same period in the previous year. The stocks of all kinds of linseed at the principal ports here are considerably less than they were at the beginning of 1871; the quantity in London being 30,829 quarters against 61,270 quarters; in Hull, 120,000 quarters against 150,000; and in Liverpool, 8,000 quarters against 6,000. Of Rapeseed the same firm say that it has ruled at high prices during the year, but that importers have suffered so much from the heated condition in which the seed has arrived this year that they will not ship any more till the new crop is ready, and this has reduced the quantity afloat to a very small compass, being only 21,858 quarters from East Indies to United Kingdom. The stock however is large, being 134,371 quarters, and this, coupled with the late heavy fall in Oil, makes a very flat opening for the year. To-day's quotations are nominally 66s. to 66s. 6d. The price of Poppy Seed is now called 64s. against 57s. at the same date last year: the quantity afloat is only 1,787 quarters against 7,857 quarters at this time last year. Gingelly Seed is now quoted 60s. for brown, 64s. for white, with a quiet market. Niger Seed is at present dull at 49s. 6d. for Madras, 50s. for Calcutta ex ship; the difficulty in disposing of the oil has made dealers rather shy of this article. For Cotton Seed, there has been a very good demand, many crushers taking it in preference to Rape and Linseed, the high prices of which make them afraid to touch them. Prices have been regular all through the year, averaging about £9 per ton, and to-day's quotations are £8 7s. 6d. to £9 for seed on passage, £8 17s. 6d. December—January shipment, with a quiet market. The import of this seed last year into United Kingdom was 163,438 tons against 117,000 tons in 1870. The quantity afloat from the East Indies to United Kingdom of all descriptions of oil seeds, exclusive of Linseed and Cotton seed, on the 31st December last, was 54,087 quarters against 83,222 at the corresponding date in 1870, and 62,187 on the last day of 1869.

The annual statement as to the import of colonial and foreign Wool, issued by Messrs. Gooch and Cousens, gives the total receipt in London of East India wool during the year as 2,444 bales against 4,848 bales in the previous year, and in Liverpool as 60,428 bales against 39,242 bales, the total being thus 62,872 bales against 44,090.

The International Telegraphic Conference at Rome, which has now sat and deliberated for a month, and will sit for at least another month, partly at Rome and partly in Naples, has had a very good time of it in the Eternal City. It has been entertained at a public banquet by the Municipality, has been received by the King, has been made free of every sight worth seeing in the capital of shows, and has had the Coliseum, the Baths of Diocletian, and other celebrated spots lighted up with Bengal fires, the electric light, and other pretty agencies for throwing a melodramatic effect over the hoary relics of antiquity. I cannot learn, however, that, beyond mere talkee-talkee and constituting themselves a mutual admiration society, the Conference has done much. True, it has taken away our privilege of messages to India for any figure short of £4-10, for which no doubt we owe it a special blessing. It was too numerous, and there were too many conflicting interests at stake for practical work. The countries represented were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain—including Colonel Robinson and Major Bateman Champain, as representing India,—Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Spain, Linden, Switzerland and Turkey. Some of the Delegates, however, did double duty; thus Major Champain acted for Persia as well as India, and Mr. Louis Curchad represented Switzerland as well as the two Atlantic Cable companies. The Telegraph Companies had all delegates. The Mediterranean Extension Company was represented by the Commendatore E. deAmico, Director General of Italian Telegraphs, who acted as President of the Conference, and was also the principal delegate for Italy: the English and Indian Submarine Cable Companies, beginning with the Falmouth line and ending with the China and the British Australian, had as delegates Mr. John Pender, Lord William Hay, Sir James Anderson, Sir Charles Wingfield, Colonel Glover, Mr. Charles Bampas, Mr. Charles Burt, M. Jules Despecher, and Mr. Lewis Wells. The Indo-European was represented by Dr. Siemens, Mr. C. W. Siemens, and Mr. W. Andrews; the Atlantic cables by Mr. Louis Curchad; the New York and Newfoundland line by Mr. Cyrus Field; the Great Northern Company by Mr. Edward Sweason; the Submarine Telegraph Company of London by Sir James Carmichael, Mr. Otway, M.P., and Mr. Clare; and the Telegraph Construction Company by M. Jules Despecher. When I said that the Conference had not done much, I forgot one thing; it gave the irrepressible Cyrus Field an opportunity of distinguishing himself. That cosmopolitan pioneer of everything new, striking, and original, including Mr. C. W. F., managed to make a speech which he got printed and has sent to the London papers. He proposed one or two points for consideration; the advisability of having the neutrality of Telegraphs declared in case of war; that the exclusive right to lay a cable between two foreign countries should not be given without the joint consent of the respective Governments, and that there should be uniformity of charge between adjoining States. He recommended that the first and second of these points should be embodied in an International Treaty, and urged the delegates to impress this matter on their respective Governments, excusing his anxiety on the ground that before the Congress meets again the telegraphic circuit of the globe will have been completed by the laying of a cable between the United States, Japan, and Siberia. Mr. Field evidently anticipates that the time is not far off when international as well as land lines will be maintained by the respective Governments interested instead of being left to private enterprise. The Conference passed resolutions approving of the two first proposals.

Whether the debates and anticipated results of this Congress have given an impulse to the sentiments of investors or not I scarcely know, but one thing is certain; there has been most active and sustained buying of the shares in all

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

the leading submarine cable companies within the last fortnight. Anglo-American have risen about 20 per cent.; French-Atlantic about £2 per £20 share; Anglo-Mediterranean went up no less than 11 per cent. on Tuesday, and have only gone back a little from that since. British Indian, Extension, Falmouth, China, and Australian have all risen, the average being about £1 or so per £10 share in the week. One reason of course is the traffics, which I understand to be splendid, and likely to permit very handsome dividends next summer. The Anglo-Mediterranean has just paid its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on account; the China have paid 3 per cent. out of its first five months' earnings; the British Australian pays as yet only the 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Telegraph Construction Company. But every day the traffic increases on all the lines, and the entire stream is poured through the Anglo-Mediterranean line, which, doubled as it has been, is scarcely wide enough for the ever growing demand. One cause of the rise in market value of this property is the operations of the Submarine Cables trust, which buys largely and of course holds, so that every month a certain amount of stock is taken permanently off the market, making it barer and barer every day, and leading to a strong rise when a purchaser steps in.

Of general topics of discussion this week the leading one has been the progress made in the Arbitration at Geneva in connection with the Alabama claims. Only one meeting has been held, and it was little more than formal, but it sufficed to bring forth the two statements from both sides—England and the United States. A very painful impression has been produced here by the United States claim, and for a very good reason. It is found to be an exact reproduction of the monstrous claim put forward by Senator Sumner two or three years back, holding England responsible for heavy damages, not only for the ravages of the cruisers among American shipping and the consequent losses to individuals, but for indirect losses of a boundless and almost incalculable character—namely, the loss sustained by the United States through the transfer of shipping business from America to other nations and through the prolongation of the war with the Southern Confederacy. The last item will cover almost anything—it might mean a sum of money as large as that which Prince Bismarck extorted from France, after a war which laid that country prostrate; and though the counsel who have drawn up this "indictment," as it is somewhat insolently termed, against us, do not specify any money amount, they leave it to be inferred that should they not obtain an amicable settlement of the direct Alabama claims, they will reserve their rights under the more vague and more formidable head. This is a pleasant prospect for us. Should the arbitrators decide on all points in our favour—and really looking to the admirable manner in which our own case has been presented, it is difficult to imagine any other result—the Americans will to all appearance sulkily acquiesce in the decision on the minor point, and take their own time to press the major one. No doubt there are possible reasons for the unfortunate fact that an arrangement, pronounced by our public men here to be essentially one of peace and conciliation, should have as its first result a revival of the most monstrous pretensions ever put forth by the most inflated speaker to "buncombe." One explanation is that the Americans, finding how thoroughly frightened we are, are "trying it on," on the principle adopted by unscrupulous attorneys and conquering Germans—that is, to ask something outrageously extravagant, with the view of being able to concede a little by and bye, and so obtain credit for moderation, notwithstanding the excess. If that was their object they have thoroughly succeeded; so scared are we all that I believe we should welcome the prospect of paying, say twenty millions sterling as a positive relief. Another view is that on the eve of a Presidential election the politicians now in power must make a display of superabundant zeal for their country, and wish to be able afterwards to say, in the event of the decision going against America, "We did all we could; we left no point unstated, which could prejudice the cause of our adversary." This may be so, and yet the prospect is consumedly unpleasant. We are tricked and fooled at all points. The Americans have succeeded in frightening us, in making us half disposed to throw ourselves on their mercy, and in compelling us to reply elaborately to claims which it is humiliating to be obliged even to discuss. In this emergency we naturally take comfort from the composition of the Board of Arbitration. One of them, Mr. Adams, is of course a declared enemy—he is a hired advocate rather than an arbitrator; our own representative, Chief Justice Cockburn, we can depend upon; and the other three, the representatives of Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil, are, we hope, men not likely to give an interpretation to the duties of neutrals which, in the event of future wars, would bear very hardly on the smaller States. For it is one of the oddest results of the monstrous claim advanced by the Americans, that, if established, it would render it cheaper and more advantageous to go to war than to remain honestly neutral! Surely, such an extravagance carries its own cure. Nevertheless it is profoundly unpleasant that we should have to seek consolation in discussing the personal sentiments and leanings of the individual arbitrators. There is something almost appalling in the thought that at this moment the very existence of Great Britain as a first class Power hangs on the decision of three men, of whom we know nothing—that in their hands rests the question whether we are to be humiliated still more deeply, and be rendered the tributaries of the United States for years to come. Of course the claims are monstrous and untenable; but the fact remains that they are deliberately formulated and vehemently pressed, and that a majority of the arbitrators *may* concede every one of them. Personally I am not at all startled by the result. I never expected anything else. Meanwhile, what are our Ministers about, the authors of all the mischief? One of them is harassing the payers of Income Tax; another is quarrelling with the Dissenters; the Foreign Secretary, with his eternal and inane smile, is disporting himself on a velocipede; and we have the Prime Minister at one time pottering over the mythology of Greece, at another writing platitudinous mysticism for *Good Words*, and at another masquerading amid incense and banners at the Ritualist Joss-House in Margaret Street.

Happy England—thus defended!

This afternoon we have news of the death of Sir Frank Crossley, the great Halifax manufacturer and one of the Liberal members for the Northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Sir Frank was a Dissenter, and a munificent benefactor of his fellow townsmen at Halifax, where his firm made its fortune. I fear that this vacancy will open the door to another Conservative success, since the Yorkshire Dissenters are too much irritated against the Government to support any but a Liberal of a very extreme stamp.

The money market is still easy. Cotton has this week began the upward movement which I have been anticipating, and the sales for the last three days have amounted to nearly 70,000 bales at a gradual advance. I believe that this is nothing to what we shall yet have, if we only avoid war, and of that there is little chance. The Manchester markets have followed suit; to-night my telegram mentions that after a considerable amount of business producers are now asking an advance of fully three half-pence per piece on Tuesday's quotation for shirtings, which is checking business.

The Joint Stock Banks are all declaring handsome dividends this half year, every one a good deal higher than those at the corresponding period twelve months ago.

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company are inviting subscriptions for £800,000 additional capital. I do not think they will get it at present; they do not stoop to financing, and the concern is not sufficiently flashy to attract the ordinary run of speculative dabblers in premiums.

GERMS IN WATER.—One teaspoonful of Condy's fluid dropped slowly into every gallon of drinking water is the best known oxidiser, says a correspondent, of organic matter. I make my own Condy, to save expense: it is merely five grains permanganate of potash to each fluid ounce of distilled water. I am never without it in my travels. I sojourned at Port Louis, Mauritius, for a month, when the deaths from typhus fever were two to three hundred daily. I never was once ill. Not a drop of liquid, even to the hotel claret, passed my lips, without the addition of "Condy." Strange to say, a leading French chemist of the island was ignorant of its qualities, and, when I purchased my permanganate, a great sealed jar was brought out of a store-room, and, as he told me, had never been inquired for! You may drink ditch water in half an hour after this treatment, and it will be sweet and wholesome too; and, if you wish to know the constituent matter of the brown deposit which rapidly subsides, a little chemical knowledge will tell you its nature, and the percentage of grains to the gallon (four or five is considered a large return.) The colour and flavour of the water so treated rapidly becomes natural after exposure to the air, and quite crystal and pure.

EXCAVATIONS AT EPHESUS.—Some interesting intelligence has reached us (*Athenæum*) respecting the excavations at Ephesus, carried on under the direction of Mr. J. T. Wood, with the object of illustrating the site of the Temple of Diana. Two years ago, Mr. Wood came on the peribolus wall built by Augustus. This had four inscriptions built into it near an angle, showing that it enclosed the Temple of Diana and the Augusteum. This wall was traced for many hundred feet, and numerous trial holes were sunk in the area defined by it, as being within the sacred precinct. By these means the pavement of the Temple was discovered, together with *frusta* of columns of white marble and two capitols, all of colossal dimensions. More recently, the remains of one of the external columns, measuring 6ft. 1 in. in diameter, have been found *in situ*. These remains consist of the entire base, and a portion of the lowest drum. The base shows signs of having been coloured red. The works are suspended during the hot season, but will be continued in the ensuing autumn; and Mr. Wood has but little doubt that the result will set at rest the long-mooted questions as to whether the Temple was octastyle or decastyle, &c. We understand that Mr. Wood is preparing for the press an account of his discoveries at Ephesus, which will be published as soon as the excavations are completed.

BOMBAY.

LIBRARY AT CHUDA.—Endeavours are being made to start a library at Chuda, in Kattywar.

KATTYWAR.—The Camp of Mr. John Jardine, First Assistant Political Agent of Kattywar, is at present at Chuda.

DHOOLIA JAIL.—The number of prisoners in Dhoolia Jail is only about 300, and not, as we stated the other day, 500.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During Wednesday and Thursday last, 201 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—According to the *Jam-i-shed*, the ceremony of unveiling the Queen's statue is to take place on the 10th February.

MR. NANA MOROJEE.—We believe that Mr. Nana Morojee, the officiating Third Magistrate of Police, proceeds to Surat to-day on a week or so's well-earned leave.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—On Thursday, one Bagnak Ramnak, a labourer employed on board the ship Atalanta, whilst working at a crane, had two of his fingers broken. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ADDRESS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—We learn that the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country intend to present an address to H. E. the Governor before his retirement from India.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Up till yesterday, thirteen cases were committed from Bombay and the Mofussil for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence next Friday.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—It is stated that Mr Wassoodew Jugonath is to proceed to England on behalf of the Ahmedabad Association to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT NOWSAREE.—We observe that already there is great scarcity of water at Nowsaree. A correspondent of a native paper states that at present some attention has been paid to the sanitation of the town.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—Mr. Chester Macnaghten, principal of the Rajcoomar College, and Mr. Moreshwur Atmaram Tarkhudkar, vice-principal of the college, have been admitted as members of the Bombay Educational Service.

A DISPENSARY AT SURAT.—We observe that Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, carting agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, has promised to furnish the requisite medicines, &c., to the dispensary which has been recently opened at Rustompoora, in Surat.

FIRE.—On Thursday, a fire broke out in the house of one Ismael Lalla in Pinjar Lane. By the exertions of some of the neighbouring people the fire was soon put out. The Mandvee engine arrived at the spot soon after the fire occurred, but it was not brought into use.

TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hormusjee Cursetjee, a Parsee cook, was charged with wilfully trespassing on the premises of Aga Abdool Khalik, a Mogul merchant. He was fined ten rupees, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

THE FIRST MOGUL SOLICITOR IN INDIA.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Mirza Hoosam Khan, B. A., was sworn as an attorney and proctor of the Bombay High Court. He studied in England for nine years, and is a graduate of the Cambridge University. He will be the first Mogul solicitor in India.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Belphigor	Brepsant.
Overture	Bauer and Dichter	Suppe.
Quadrille	Freikugeln	Voss.
Selection ...(Op.)	Nebuch odonoser	Verdi.
Valse	Apollo	Sauer.
Galop	Alexandra	Kuhner.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—We understand that in the Marine Court of Enquiry which is to be held on Monday afternoon, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Connon and Mr. Blackmore, the captain of the Sussex has refused to assist in summoning witnesses. There is no doubt, however, that whatever witnesses are needed for the purposes of the inquiry will have to attend at whatever inconvenience to them or the captain.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Ooradee Nusseeb and two others were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Abdool Ally Mahomed Ally. On Thursday night while the complainant was asleep the defendant struck him with sticks on his back and then ran away. Defendants were convicted, and the first was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and two others to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

THE PLAY OF "ALADDIN."—The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club has been fortunate enough to obtain the distinguished patronage of several native gentlemen. Last week they performed under the patronage of the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. To-night they perform again at the Grant Road Theatre, under the joint patronage of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy and the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I. The play of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," which has been very cleverly adapted from a charming story in the Arabian Nights, will be reproduced. We have already spoken highly of the merits of the performance on previous occasions, and it is scarcely necessary to commend it on this special night.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—These amateurs repeat to-night their new Hindoostanee play of "Goolabukavlee," which they successfully performed last Saturday before a crowded house. The costly and lovely scenes had an agreeable effect. The scene of the flying throne, coming down from the clouds on the wings of two fairies and then reascending with "Bukavlee" and Tajoolmoolook, was very pleasing. The sight of a giant suddenly appearing and disappearing caused no little surprise. The brilliant palace of Buckavlee, with a garden tastefully laid out and a fountain of real water playing in the midst of it, formed one of the most attractive scenes. These and several others were due, we are informed, to the skilful efforts of Mr. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Mr. Bhau. The scenes were each and all cleverly managed, and the performance concluded in a very satisfactory manner. We have reason to believe that to-night again there will be a bumper house.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

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SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 28TH JAN. 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 310 and 348.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 68, 316, and 14.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

7-30 AM—Friday, 2nd February, being the Purification of Mary the B. V., Holy Communion will be celebrated.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 189 and 71.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 299, 328 and 14.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 AM—Matins and Sermon—Hymns 21 (On this day, the first of days), and 68 (Creator of the world, to Thee).
6 PM—160 (Songs of praise the angels sang), 71 (There is a book who runs may read), and 378 (Hark, the sound of holy voices).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 AM—Matins with Litany, Sermon. Hymns 21 and 71.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 171, 71, and 328.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 A.M—Morning Prayer, Sermon and celebration of Holy Communion.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Offertories devoted for the relief of the poor and church expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Hymn 2, (Tune, Melcombe—235.)
Hymn 60, (Tune, Southwell—331.)
Psalm 68-18, (Tune, Sheffield—33.)
Anthem—"Gloria Patri."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Psalm 103-19 (Tune, St. Asaph—37.)
Paraphrase 25, (Tune, St. Paul's—48.)
Hymn 103, (Tune Olivet—287.)
Anthem—"Arise, shine, for thy light is come."
Collections for the poor.
7 PM—Wednesday, Evening Service.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7 30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

HIGH COURT.—27TH JANUARY.

◆

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gangbai, widow, v. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
105-71—Dallas and Lynch—Rao Bahadoor Bimsilall A. v. Wassoodev Dajee Dowlay—Shamrao Pandurang.
44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib v Bhimjee Purshotum and other—Manisty and Fletcher.
563-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-71—Garud—Muncherjee Eduljee and others v. Mahomed Roysey and others—C. Tyabjee.
218-71—C. Tyabjee—Shujawoodeen Tyabjee and others v. the Commercial Bank Corporation—Prentis, Craigie and Owen.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

◆

S. S. , Captain G. J. Baker, arrived here yesterday from Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, and 240 deck passengers.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hunter, and eleven deck passengers.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Treacher, Mr. Ford, Mr. Bapoo, and seventy deck passengers.

THE SHIP ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 1,388 tons, Captain W. Curphey, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,809½ bales of cotton, 68 bales wool, 750 cwts. of linseed, 437½ cwts. of hemp, 460 cwts. of horns, and 435½ cwts. of coir yarn.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JAN.—FEB.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
0	31 m	5	10	Saturday.. ... 27	6	36 m	3	4
0	18 a	3	8		6	26 a	6	1
1	0 m	6	0	Sunday 28	7	8 m	3	8
0	53 a	3	9		6	59 a	5	10
1	27 m	5	11	Monday......... 29	7	39 m	4	0
1	31 a	3	9		7	35 a	5	5
2	0 m	5	8	Tuesday......... 30	8	17 m	4	2
2	15 a	3	7		8	16 a	4	6
2	37 m	5	2	Wednesday ... 31	8	58 m	4	4
3	1 a	3	2		8	58 a	3	6
3	13 m	4	7	Thursday 1	9	39 m	4	5
3	53 a	3	1		9	46 a	2	8
3	53 m	4	0	Friday 2	10	28 m	4	8
4	57 a	3	0		10	49 a	1	9

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, Acting District Inspector of Cotton for Guzerat, furnishes the following report for the week ending 22nd January 1872:—

AHMEDABAD.—Weather during the last three days very hot, and no dews. Cotton crop in Duscroy, Sanund, and Dholka districts, is very healthy. Pods bursting in most of the fields. Laria cotton, Rs. 12, and Juria, Rs. 11-8 per Guzerat maund. Gram, Rs. 1-8; jowaree, Rs. 1-5 per maund; bajree, Rs. 1-4.

VEERUMGAUM.—Weather cold and windy; heavy dews. Cotton plants very healthy and beginning to ripen rapidly; cotton picking commenced.

DHOLLERA.—Cotton crops doing well. The market rates of cotton per bale are from 204 to 245. 3,614 bales of cotton exported during the week from Dhollera bunder.

KAIRA.—Cotton picking nearly half finished and the presses in full work. Cotton, per maund, Rs. 10.

BROACH.—Everywhere picking is going on, and cotton very good, very white in colour. Wheat and other crops are come to maturity. Ginned cotton, Rs 280; Gamtee, Rs. 265 per candy.

SURAT.—Weather become very hot during the last three days. Picking going on steadily. Gins and presses at full work. Ginned cotton, per candy, Rs. 260; Churka, Rs. 240.

SURAT AND BROACH.—Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Surat and Broach, writes up to 23rd instant as follows:—

There is no change in the state of cotton affairs to be reported since last week. Picking is general, and prices very satisfactory. The weather continues favourable. Maximum temperature 94°; minimum temperature 78°.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, District Cotton Inspector in the Southern Mahratta Country, reports up to 20th instant as follows:—

DHARWAR.—Prospects continue the same. Taking the collectorate as a whole; very good. The days are trying for the crops as we have very hot scorching sun, and the relief of light westerly winds has not been so general as it was last week. Picking is pretty extensively going on in the Southern and South-Eastern Districts, with the Dharwar New Orleans variety. North, the crop is somewhat later. The indigenous cotton is looking very well, and is well set with bolls and flowers.

BELGAUM.—Matters are much the same here as last reported. I regret I cannot give any better prospects of the crops.

KULLADGHEE.—Here, too, prospects are about the same. The cotton plants are well advanced, and picking will soon commence. It seems to be the general opinion that the cotton looks the best crop of all.

CARWAR AND COOMPTA.—Under the pressure of a rising cotton market, and active speculation, a surprising lot of business for the time of year has been done. Cotton is being turned out of up-country villages, where none was supposed to have been left, and is being hurried off to the Coast so as to realize on the present favourable rates ruling there.

VINGORLA.—Business has been very active here as well. Prices, however, are too speculative with the native dealers, who are purchasing and leave hardly any margin, if any, for profit in Bombay. Sowing the second crop of rice has been completed, and it is looking well. Large quantities of this staple, too, are reaching Vingorla and other Rutnagherry ports from Cochin. This has had the effect of considerably lowering the rates in the grain market. I may also here observe that immense quantities of jowaree and other bread stuffs are being carted away north from the Dharwar districts.

DHARWAR.

Mr. W. Shearer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, furnishes the following report up to 20th inst.:—

The weather throughout the week has continued rather sultry, but at different times throughout the day a nice breeze springs up. The mornings and evenings have been rather more cool than was the case in the former week.

The cotton crop continues to look about the same. Some of the fields promise a fair yield, others are very poor; some again are improving, while others are losing a great number of their flower-buds and bolls. The early-set bolls are not opening freely, being more or less affected by boll-worm. In the most forward fields there is not sufficient cotton open to entice the cultivator to commence picking, and very little will be picked in this neighbourhood before the end of the present month.

The experimental fields have gone back very much during the early portion of the week. The flowers and small bolls that had lately set on the fruiting laterals have fallen off to a great extent; but the last few days seem to have been more favorable for the plants. The wheat crop is being harvested as it ripens, and the damage done to it is not so great as was expected, the straw being in many cases more affected than the grain. Grain prices keep about the same; little or no change in price, as there is not yet sufficient new grain going into the market to cause the prices to fall.

SIND.

Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind, reports up to 18th instant as follows:—

There is little new to add to last week's report except that the price of cotton is increasing. Seed cotton is now selling at Rs 6 per maund; clean cotton, per same weight, is Rs. 19. Picking is mostly over for this season, and the cattle turned on to graze on the old plants.

In one of the worst experimental fields we finished picking during the week under report, and will finish in most of the others during the coming or current week. On the model division it is questionable when picking will be at an end. All varieties foreign to Sind are quite green, and as yet have yielded but little cotton; American, however, is an exception to the others, as it is about finished for the season and has yielded a fair crop, though not equal to what its early appearance led me to expect it would. The latest sowing is superior in point of return, but the plants are not equal to those from early-sown seed.

Cotton is beginning to come into Lhotana from further outlying districts.

A. T. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY CHURCH UNION.

◆

THE annual commemoration of the above society was held on the 25th instant, the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul.

The Holy Eucharist was celebrated at 7-30 A M., in the Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, by the Rev. Mr. Gilder, assisted by the Rev. T. Corfield and the Rev. I. Diago, deacon and sub-deacon, and a brief instruction was delivered by the celebrants. At 5 P.M., evensong was chorally rendered, the prayers being sung by the Rev. T. Corfield. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Gilder. At both services processional and recessional hymns, "With the Cross of Jesus going on before," were used.

After evensong the annual meeting of the members of the Union was held in the boys' school of the Indo-British Institution. The President of the Union, Mr. T. C. Hope, was in the chair. The report having been read, the Chairman declared the result of the voting papers for the Committee for the current year in the order of their election to be—*President*, Mr. T. C. Hope; *Vice-President*, Rev. G. Gilder; *Members of Committee*, Mr. T. Trevor, Rev. W. Maule, Mr. G. S. Judge, the Hon'ble Justice Gibbs, Mr. J. Shepherd. The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Moved by Mr. T. C. Hope, and seconded by the Rev. T. Corfield—"That associations in affiliation with the English Church Union are as essentially necessary in India as in England, in order (1) to co-operate in the great work of defence of Catholic doctrine and discipline which the Union at home is carrying out; (2) to interest the minds of churchmen abroad in the religious questions of the day; (3) to draw out the feelings of universal sympathy and union which is a note of the Catholic Church."

Moved by the Rev. C. Gilder, and seconded by Mr. T. Trevor—"That a full ritual is lawful, reasonable, and essential to the development of the Church of England."

Moved by Mr. T. Trevor, seconded by Rev. I. Diago—"That there is abundance of church work to be performed by members of the Union in any station of India where they may happen to be located."

Moved by Mr. Judge, seconded by Mr. Shepherd—"That a judgment of the Privy Council adverse to Mr. Bennett need cause no alarm in the minds of churchmen."

The Chairman, in closing the proceedings, said that there was one other duty for them to perform, and that was in regard to their Rev. Vice-President, who had put himself in the front of the battle in defence of Catholic teaching, and begged to offer the best thanks of the Union to the Rev. C. Gilder for the use of his church for their commemoration services, and for the able sermon he had preached to them that day.

The blessing was then pronounced by the Rev. C. Gilder, and the meeting separated.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

◆

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m.

Present—The Hon. H. P. St. George Tucker, President, in the chair.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President.

Members—W. Loudon, Esq.; Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narrayan Mandlik; J. Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S; G. Norman, Esq., C.S.; Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A.; K. R. Kama, Esq.; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, M.R.A.S.; Javerilal Umiashankur, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Hurrychand Sadashivajee, Esq.; Khandas Muncharam, Esq; H. A. Sunook, Esq.; J. Macalister, Esq.; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last montly meeting were read and confirmed.

Several books and pamphlets as presents to the Library were laid before the meeting, for which the best thanks of the Society were voted to be conveyed to the donors.

Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., read a paper, entitled, "A Devanagari transcript and date of a new Valabhi Copper-plate, and a new interpretation of the figured dates on the published grants of the Valabhi Dynasty," of which the following is an abstract.

In this copper-plate, put into his hands by Mr. Burgess, the date is given in figures. The first figure in this was first understood to signify 300; but Mr. Thomas found variations in the form and number of the side strokes, whence he inferred that the value of the symbol was in some way modified by them.[*] The exact signification of these was given[†] by Dr. Bhau Daji, who has pointed out that this symbol, without the right hand strokes, represents 100; with one stroke, it signifies 200; and with two, 300. His conclusions are based chiefly on the numerals found in the Nassick Cave inscriptions. I have examined Mr. West's copies of these,[‡] and he was convinced of the truth of this opinion, which was also confirmed by the numerals on the Surashtran coins,[§] and in the *fac-simile* of one of Dr. Burn's Gurjara plates, given by Prof. Dawson,[‖] in which the date 385 is given in words as well as figures. The first symbol has a loop at the lower end similar to that in the present plate.

We know the symbols for 10, 40, 80, and 90. Dr. Bhau Daji quotes an inscription from Karlen, in which a symbol somewhat resembling the second in this plate is given with its value in words as 'twenty'; and it occurs twice in the Nassick inscription, No. 25.[¶] It occurs also in the inscription considered to be a deed of sale, and executed at the orders of Gotamiputra in the year represented by the symbols. In another inscription, No. 26, in which Gotamiputra's exploits are enumerated, his wife assigns the cave in which it occurs for the use of religious mendicants in the 19th year of Padumayi. And as these events took place shortly after each other, the symbol most probably stands for 20. The same figure occurs on a coin of Vishva Sah, the 15th king, in Mr. Newton's list,[**] while the second figure on his other coins we know represents 10, the whole date being 217; the other symbol, therefore, must stand for 20. The last figure in this grant resembles our modern ६ = 6, and that has generally been considered[††] its value. The date of the present grant is therefore 326.

This grant is by Dharasena IV., the great grandson of Dharasena II.; but the figured date on the copper-plate of this latter monarch, as deciphered by Mr. Wathen, was considered by Prinsep[‡‡] and Mr. Thomas[§§] as equal to 300, *plus* some undetermined quantity, and the Rev. P. Anderson thinks it 330[‖‖]. Dr. Bhau Daji[¶¶] has given five dates from Valabhi plates, but none of them resemble the date in any of the three known grants, though one, which somewhat resembles that on Mr. Wathen's plate, is interpreted by him as 332, while in another paper[***] he assigns to Dharasena II. the dates 322 and 326. If, then, the date in the present case is correctly interpreted, these readings would make Dharasena IV. have reigned *four* or *six* years *before* his great grandfather, or in the *same* year, or only *four* years after him. But on examining Mr. Wathen's plate in the Bombay Asiatic Society's Museum, it is found that the figure representing hundreds has only one side stroke.[†††] It thus appears that the first figure in the grant of Dharasena II. represents 200. Now, the same minister, Skandabhata, executed the grant of Dharasena IV., and the present one; and we have now determined the values of the symbols for 10, 20, 40, 80, and 90. The figure in Mr. Wathen's plate then must be 30, 50, 60, or 70, and as the last figure consisting of two simple strokes clearly represents 2, the most probable date would be 272, giving a value of 70 to the second symbol. A tenure of 54 years would not be too long for a single holder of a hereditary office. The symbol, too, bears a sufficient resemblance, making allowance for the difference of age, to that for 70 in Rudra Dama's Girnar inscription, in which the date 72 is given in words and figures.[‡‡‡]

Mr. Wathen's second plate, in the Museum of the Bombay Society, resembles Dr. Burn's No. 4. The grantor in both cases is the same, Shiladitya II., the third king after Dharasena IV., and the date in both[§§§] is the same. The second symbol has generally been taken for 70, a value just assigned to a different one. Now, the minister who prepared Shiladitya's deed was Madana Hala, the son of Skandabhata; but there is probably no instance in history of a father and son holding an office for 104 years, which the date 376 here would place between Dharasena II and Shiladitya II.; and the only tens now available for the symbol are 30, 50, and 60. Now, 30 would limit the duration of three reigns to ten years; 60 would give too long a period to Skandabhata's son; but, if not, the dates on the Sah coins support the interpretation of the symbol as 50 rather than 60. For, after Rudra Sah, the 12th in Mr. Newton's list, [‖‖‖] reigned his two sons, Vishva Sinha and Atri Dama; then Vishva Sah, the son of Atri Dama; and after an interval Rudra Sah's third son, Asha Dama. One of Rudra Sah's coins is dated 197, one of Atre Dama's 214, one of Vishva Sah's 227, and one of Asha Dama's—a date—the second symbol in which is the one under consideration. The value of 30 has been rejected on other grounds, 50 ranks next in probability, as 60 would render Asha Dama's reign too long and make him live at least 33 years after his second brother. The date on Mr. Wathen's second plate and of Dr. Burn's thus appears to be 356. The conclusions here derived are that the date of the grant of Dharasena II., discovered by Mr. Wathen, is 272; of Dharasena IV., 326; and of Shiladitya II., is 356. The interval between Dharasena II. and Shiladitya II. is thus 84 years, and there is no impossibility in the circumstance of a father and son holding between them the office of minister to all the kings for 84 years. Mr. Thomas and Dr. Bhau Daji think the æra used in these dates is the Shaka, and Prof. Bhandarkar agrees with them. We find the words Shaka-Kala used in those records of the period in which the æra is specified; and the very name Shaka-nripa-kala and the existence of such an epoch shows that there was a great king from whom it originated and who belonged to a tribe known as Shakas. Now, from cave inscriptions and coins, it appears that Gujarat and a great part of Maharashtra were for about three centuries governed by kings calling themselves Kshatrapas, a name of foreign origin, and the same as the Persian word Satrap. The earliest known of these is Nahapana, the Kshatrapa, of a king name Ksharata, and another was called Chashtana, all three names of foreign origin, as is also the name Sah of the Satrap dynasty of Surashtra. Nahapana, or his sovereign, or whoever conquered this part of country and established the dynasty, must have been Shaka king, with whom the æra originated. And Ushavadata, the son-in-law of Nahapana, is called a Shaka in one of the Nassick inscriptions.[¶¶¶] When the Satraps were superseded by the Valabhis in Surashtra, the same æra continued in use. From what has taken place in later times we should expect to find the Valabhis and the Chalukyas using the æra of the satraps whom they succeeded, especially when they had no other.

And if we refer the Valabhi dates to the æra of the Shaka king, we arrive at an intelligible starting point for the Valabhi æra itself, ascertained by Col. Tod to have commenced in 319 A.D. If the date 272 of the grant of Dharasena II. be referred to the Shakakala, it corresponds to 350 A.D., and shows that he was reigning in the 31st year of the family æra. Now, Bhatarka and his first son did not assume the title of king, but were called Senapatis or 'commanders of forces.' Drona-sinha, the second son, is the first to whom the title of Maharaja is given, and he is spoken of as having been crowned by 'the only sovereign of the whole world,' whoever he may have been. The independence of the Valabhi kings, therefore, dates from this event. Drona-sinha also must have received the title of Maharaja some years after he succeeded his brother; and therefore 31 years is a sufficiently long period for a portion of the reign of Drona-sinha and the reigns of his two brothers and Guhasena.

The conclusions then are that the date of the grant of Dharasena II., discovered by Mr. Wathen, is 272 Shaka, or 350 A.D.; that of the present grant is 326 Shaka, or 404 A.D.; and that of those of Shiladitya II. is 356 Shaka, or 434 A.D.

Since the above was written Mr. Burgess has placed in my hands the second halves of two grants found in the ruins of Valabhi, both greatly damaged. In the first line of the smaller plate the words occur: "Shri Shila, . . . whose second name Dharmmaditya was procured for him by his enjoyment of prosperity, being". . . Two or three words more are corroded away, and then follow commands,—'Be it known to you.' By comparison with other plates we know that the grantor was Shiladitya I. The second figure of the date occurs in a slightly modified form on Dr. Burn's plate and on some coins of the Sah dynasty, so that the whole date is 286, remarkably confirming the reading of the date of Mr. Wathen's first plate.

These two plates, broken and mutilated as they are, are very interesting. Those hitherto discovered record grants of land to Brahmans; but in these, grants are made to Buddhist Viharas for the support of the mendicant priests from the four quarters residing in them, as well as for providing the means of worshipping the great Buddhas, such as incense, flowers, and lamp oil. The grant in the larger plate is to a Vihara constructed at the village of Godhavaka by the minister Skandabhata, who appears to have been a pious Buddhist. We thus see that the Valabhi kings patronized Buddhists as well as Brahmans.

On the motion of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., Honorary President, seconded by Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, the best thanks of the meeting were given to Prof. R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A., for the valuable paper that had been read. The meeting then adjourned.

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[*] Jour. R Asiat. Soc, Vol. XII., pp. 35, note 1.
[†] Jour. Bomb. B. R. As. Soc., Vol. VIII., pp. 225, 231.
[‡] Ib., Vol. VII., pp. 37—52.
[§] Ib., Vol. VII., pp. 28–58.
[‖] Jour. R. As. Soc., N. S., Vol. I., p.
[¶] Conf. Jour. Bomb. B. R. As. Soc., Vol. V., p. 46; and Vol. VII., p. 228, where the second occurrence of the same symbol appears to have escaped Dr. Bhau's attention, though he remarks the second symbol as 4.
[**] Jour. Bomb. B. R. As. Soc., Vol. VII., p.28; and Mr. Thomas, Jour. R. As. Soc., Vol. XII., p. 59.
[††] Jour. B. B. R. As. Soc., Vol. VIII., p. 229, under 'Cave No. 4.'
[‡‡] Jour. R. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. VII., p. 349.
[§§] Jour. R. As. Soc., Vol. XII., p. 5, note.
[‖‖] Jour. Bom. B. R. As. Soc., Vol. III., p. 216.
[¶¶] Ib., Vol. VIII., p. 230.
[***] Ib., Vol. VIII., p. 245.
[†††] Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. VII., p. 349.
[‡‡‡] Jour. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. VI., p. 331. lith.; Jour. Bom. B. R. As. Soc., Vol. I., p. 149, lith. 4.; and Vol. V I., p. 118, lith.
[§§§] Jour. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. VII., p. 349.
[‖‖‖] Jour. Bom. B. . A. Soc., Vol. VII., p. 28.
[¶¶¶] No. 14, Jour. Bom. B. R. A. Soc., Vol. VII., p. 52.

TELEGRAPHIC HOAX.—Another hoax by means of the telegraph has come to light. A young woman living at Huyton near Liverpool was about to be married, and was the other evening actually showing the wedding cake to some friends, when she received what purported to be a telegram from her mother, saying that she had just received a letter stating that her intended had met with an accident on the 4th inst., of which he died on the 9th, and was buried on the 14th at a church the name of which and that of the clergyman were given. On receipt of the telegram the poor young woman and her sister went to Rain-hill; but inquiry proved that a hoax had been perpetrated on a too-confiding young woman. The next day, in company with their mother, they went to the clergyman whose name was mentioned in the letter, but he said that no such interment had taken place.—*Globe*.

THE JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

◆

Bombay Castle, 25th January.

Letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, No. 187, dated 11th December 1871, forwards a report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1871.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The Visiting Justices have during the year 1871 visited on two occasions the Common Jail and the House of Correction. In that portion of their report which relates to the first mentioned prison they refer in very unfavourable terms to the absence of any satisfactory segregation of the criminal prisoners, to the want of sufficient accommodation for prisoners of that class, and to the deficient latrine arrangements.

2. It seems that certain classes of convicts, debtors and persons imprisoned for contempt of Court, or in default of bail, are all confined in one building and with apparently but one yard in which to work or take exercise. This is obviously an unsuitable and improper arrangement, but the want of separate accommodation for each of these three classes of prisoners and the difficulty of providing such accommodation have hitherto prevented the introduction of any change in the existing arrangements. The Visiting Justices advocate the removal from the Common Jail of all the civil prisoners, and their location in another and a distinct prison. No such prison, however, exists, and at a time when the subject of the abolition of imprisonment for debt is under the consideration of the Legislature it would not be expedient to construct a new prison for civil debtors.

3. Government have for a long time past been aware of the many patent defects of the Common Jail, which have not been hitherto dealt with in an effective manner, as it has been in contemplation to elect a new prison on a different site. This design has had to be abandoned in consequence of insufficiency of funds for the purpose, and it is necessary that there should be a re-arrangement of the buildings and yards within the Common Jail, which will enable debtors and untried prisoners bring kept entirely separate, and which will segregate more completely than is now done the female prisoners from the male, and afford more spacious accommodation for the women. The Inspector General of Prisons should, in consultation with the Superintendent of the Prison, cause plans and estimates to be prepared of the alterations necessary to cure the principal faults which have been noticed. He should also take measures which will effectually prevent any overcrowding of the Common Jail. This can be done by the transfer of male convicts to the House of Correction and Tanna, and the transfer of female convicts to Rutnagherry, when the number in the Common Jail is more than it can properly accommodate. Juvenile offenders should be despatched to the Reformatory at Poona.

4. The Common Jail latrine arrangements appear to be still unsatisfactory and offensive, notwithstanding the efforts already made to improve them. The latrines last constructed are summarily condemned by the Visiting Justices, and on this part of their report the Inspector General of Prisons should favour Government with his opinion. The Visiting Justices are evidently in favour of the dry earth conservancy system, but the Inspector General of Prisons in his report on the subject, as relating to the proposed introduction of that system into the House of Correction, has pointed out the very great difficulties which stand in the way of such a change in the House of Correction, and the same reasons which induced Government in their Resolution No. 3,224 of the 19th August 1871, to refuse to introduce the dry earth system in the House of Correction apply with equal force to the Common Jail. It is satisfactory to find that the health of the prisoners in both jails has been good during the year, and that the reductions lately directed in the diet of the prisoners have produced no injurious effects.

5. The tread-mill in the Common Jail has been completed and is now worked by the prisoners. The tread-mill in the House of Correction is also being worked. This labour may not be of a profitable nature from a purely pecuniary point of view, but it has the more than counterbalancing advantages of being hard and undoubtedly deterrent labour, and is therefore a real punishment, and far more likely to leave disagreeable reminiscences of prison life in the minds of the convicts than other lighter and easier though more remunerative task work. Labour of this description should be steadily exacted from all short-termed and re-committed convicts in both prisons.

6. The Visiting Justices report favourably on the two sheds constructed during the year in the Common Jail. They are stated to be "in every way suitable for the purposes for which they were built," and have been erected at but slight expense.

7. The construction of four small worksheds in the House of Correction has already been sanctioned by Government, but these sheds have not yet been put up. The Committee recommend the immediate construction of one large workshed in No. 1 yard in place of the one already there, which is at present so decayed and dilapidated that it is considered unsafe to permit the prisoners to work in it and advise that it should be built at once in lieu of or before the four small sheds which they think are not so urgently required. The Inspector General of Prisons should report on this suggestion. The cells in No. 2 yard require new roofs. This work should be commenced at once, as at present the cells are absolutely unsafe. The suggestion made by the Visiting Justices regarding the military bathroom should be carried out.

8. The latrine arrangements in the House of Correction are also defective, though not to the same degree as in the Common Jail. Plans and estimates should be prepared for the removal of the latrine, the contents of which are discharged into a cess-pool in the vagrants' yard to a different site. Application has been made to the Government of India for an additional establishment for the workhouse.

9. It is clearly advisable that the Visiting Justices should when inspecting the House of Correction inspect also the Workhouse attached to that prison, and offer any remarks which to them may seem expedient on the general condition of that institution and its inmates. An independent examination conducted by the Visiting Justices must prove useful and their suggestions would be of value.

10. The Visiting Justices should receive the thanks of Government for their present report.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

NEWS REPORT FROM SIND.

◆

FOR THE WEEKS ENDING FROM 1ST TO 8TH, AND FROM 9TH TO 16TH JANUARY 1872.

RAIN has fallen in Sind and in Mekran, but to no appreciable extent. At Gwadur, however, the rainfall was copious.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Gwadur on the night of the 25th December. A similar event occurred in the Hill Districts of the Kurrachee collectorate. No particulars are given regarding the duration and direction of the shock, and it is doubtful whether the phenomenon was not a simple landslip.

Since the fight that took place near Hajee Ka Shehr on the 24th December, the rebels in Cutchee have kept clear of the Khan's troops. But a party of the former crept round north of Dadur into the Bolan and plundered two kafilahs which were on their way from Afghanistan into Sind. The rebels are now said to be in the low hills east of Seebee and Mull.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

◆

(*Home News*, Jan. 5.)

HER Majesty has published a letter in the *Gazette* acknowledging the sympathy expressed by all classes on the occasion of the illness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and it has been stated that soon after the meeting of Parliament a day will be named for public thanksgiving, and that Her Majesty will then proceed in state to St. Paul's.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales continues to make satisfactory progress; the affection of the hip has greatly subsided, and Drs. Paget and Jenner have both left Sandringham.

The accouchement of the Princess of Wales is expected early in February.

It is stated that negotiations have commenced between France and Prussia with the object of extending the period for the payment of the remaining three milliards of the war indemnity.

News from Algiers to Dec. 29 states that the Gounis of the 23rd inst. achieved a brilliant victory over the insurgents in the province of Oran. One hundred rebel horsemen were killed, among them being the chief, Si Salla. The chief Si Kadoun was wounded.

The German papers state that there is no foundation for the statement of Mr. Reed having been offered a post as naval instructor in Germany. The Emperor has relieved General von Roon from his duties as Minister of Marine. General von Stosch is appointed to the vacant post.

At the reception on New Year's Day the Emperor addressed a few cordial and energetic words to the assembled Generals and Ministers, in which he thankfully acknowledged how, during the war, they had contributed to the successful conduct and issue of the great task.

The details of the recent execution of eight medical students at Cuba have caused great excitement in Spain.

The King of Italy sent on the 1st January to the Vatican to congratulate the Pope, but His Holiness was too unwell to receive the messenger, who was charged by Cardinal Antonelli with the expression of his homage to His Majesty.

The Alabama Commission is being discussed in the *Times*, and it has been mentioned that the demands made by the American Government reach a fabulous amount; the answer of the British Government, though not made public, is said to be a most exhaustive and convincing one.

The Russian authorities decline to consider the conduct of their Ambassador at Washington until he has been placed in a position to bring forth arguments in his defence.

Brigham Young has surrendered to take his trial for murder. Bail was refused. The late Mayor of New York having been arrested for complicity in the Tammany frauds, was released on bail, a writ of *habeas corpus* having been served.

Mr. Childers has accepted the office of Agent-General for Victoria, lately vacated by Mr. Verdon, who is about to return to the colony.

Three candidates—Mr. Dease, Mr. Blennerhasset, and Mr. Maurice D. Kavanagh, all favourable to "Home Rule," are in the field to represent Derry; and it is likely three gentlemen, Mr. C. Nevile and Mr. Laycock, Liberals, and the Hon. Mr. Monckton, Conservative, will contest North Notts.

Captain Speedy has returned to England with Prince Alamaya, son of the late Emperor Theodore.

The Mordaunt divorce case is likely to be again brought before the law courts.

Mr. Dowse is to be the new Attorney-General for Ireland, the present Attorney-General, Mr. C. R. Barry, being raised to the bench in succession to the late Mr. Justice George.

A Royal Warrant has been issued regulating the pay and half pay allowances of lieutenant and sub-lieutenants in the army.

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company have invited applications for the issue of £800,000 additional capital, in 80,000 shares of £10 each.

An Indian Army Defence Association has been formed for insisting upon the Henley clause being carried out in its integrity, especially as regards the bonus question and forced retirements; but at present the members of the old Bonus Committee have not united therewith.

Mr. Goodliffe, Accountant-General at the India Office, and several other gentlemen in the Accounts Branch having retired, Mr. Seccome, the Financial Secretary, is now also the head of the Accounts Branch, with Mr. T. W. Keith accountant, and Messrs. E. R. Cave-Browne and W. Wilks assistants.

It is not safe for passengers *viâ* Brindisi to rely upon accompanying the mails when conveyed by French railways, the authorities having declined to permit an Indian official to do so, although special application was made by the English Post Office to relax the rule.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Kensington; Lady Blakiston; General Sir J. Jackson, G.C.B.; General Sir J. A. Hope, G.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. E. K. S. Butler, 35th Regt.; Lieut-Gen. J. Campbell; Lieut-Col. W. G. Robinson, Art, Co.; Mr. Justice Cargill, of Kingston, W.I.; T. G. Gardiner, Esq., late Bo. C. S.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The letter of General Norman in *The Times* of to-day requires a few words of reply from me. He appears desirous of converting the important public discussion regarding present expenditure for the Indian Army into a personal squabble. He first alleges that I did not commence what he calls my "attacks" until both Sir Henry Durand and General Broome were dead; he then insinuates that I came improperly into possession of official documents, and further asserts that my motive in addressing you was to "bring in a boast about the control exercised by" my myself.

On the first point I would observe that both Sir H. Durand and General Broome were alive, and still at the head of affairs in India, when I raised this discussion in my letters of August, 1870, addressed to the Secretary of State, which letters I made very effort to have laid before Parliament.

With reference to the second, it is sufficient to say that at the time I was, no less than General Norman himself, in official employ, with rightful access to official documents.

As to the third, I challenge him to point out any such boast. My true motive for addressing you was distinctly avowed in the letters you did me the honour to publish—it was simply to correct the erroneous impression of recent official economy conveyed by Sir R. Temple and General Norman in their financial and military expositions of last March; and I raised the important issue whether the military expenditure for India be now kept as low as is consistent with economy, or whether there is justification for the increase from 14,760,120*l*. in 1863-64 to upwards of 16 millions in 1871-72, in the face of reductions of troops so extensive as, in the opinion of some authorities, to jeopardize the safety of the Empire.

The public is too deeply interested in this vital question to allow its attention to be diverted from it to any petty personal questions; but with reference to the conflicting interpretations of Sir H. Durand's Minute, I may briefly remark that in the immediately preceding paragraph (53) he had stated, what General Norman quite overlooks, "that the cost of provisions for European troops had been much reduced in Bengal in the last four years, notwithstanding the great rise in prices"—which unmistakably shows that it was not the rise in prices (as now maintained by General Norman) over which he considered "administrative control" to be "powerless;" and seeing that the Minute, while professedly a review of the entire military expenditure, contains no other notice of stores from Europe (amounting in 1866-67 to half a million, and in 1870 71 to nearly a million sterling), I am surely justified in concluding that this was the item over which he held his control to fail.

On this, and on other points I shall soon have further explanations to offer to your readers; but as his Grace the Secretary of State for India has done me the honour to ask my opinion on the whole question of military expenditure, it would not be consistent with official respect to address the public on the subject previous to sending up my report to him, which, requiring much research and labour, has not yet been completed.—I remain Sir, your obedient servant,

January 1. G. BALFOUR, Major-General.

THE ARMY.

◆

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, 5TH JANUARY.

2nd Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant Walter Johnson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 6th January, 1872.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant the Honorable R. Wogan Talbot retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 6th January, 1872.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Sylvester Reid to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Edward William Scott, who had resigned that appointment, dated 31st October, 1871.

13th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Brown Quirk retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 6th January, 1872.

41st Foot, Ensign John William Hogge to be Lieutenant, dated 1st November, 1871.

43rd Foot, Ensign the Honourable Douglas Sandilands to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice W. Clark, promoted, dated 20th September, 1871.

Lieutenant William Harcourt Sawyer to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. Clark, promoted, dated 2nd December, 1871.

80th Foot, Captain James Birney retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 6th January, 1872.

87th Foot, Lieutenant Hassall Gardner to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, promoted, dated 31st October, 1871.

98th Foot, Major and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Dowden D. Cleveland retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 6th January, 1872.

104th Foot, Ensign Charles Arthur Ross Sage to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Manaton Kirk, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, dated 3rd October, 1871.

109th Foot, Ensign Edward Arthur Egerton Wylly to be Lieutenant, vice Hemsted, promoted, dated 7th October, 1871.

Ensign Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess to be Lieutenant, vice R. Gordon, a probationer for the Indian Staff Crops, dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Willian Holden Webb to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant O. Schmidt, promoted, dated 4th December, 1871.

Half-Pay Lieutenant Edward Fiddes, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain, dated 6th January, 1872.

BREVET.

Second Captain Arthur Frederick Pickard, V.C., Royal Artillery, to be Major, dated 6th January, 1862.

Paymaster John Joseph Westenra Smith, 17th Lancers, to have the honorary rank of Captain, dated 27th November, 1871.

The folllowing promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant, of 27th December, 1870, and to be dated 31st October, 1871, the officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to 6th January, 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 5th January, 1872, inclusive:—

16th Foot, Captain William John Shanly, from half-pay, late 1st Foot, to be Captain, vice Richard Calvert Healy, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

24th Foot, Ensign Fitzhardinge Robert Bayfield Liebenrood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. E. Mostyn, promoted.

29th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Flanagan, from half-pay late 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Lindsay Farrington, who retires upon half-pay.

Major Hales Wilkie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Flanagan, who retires.

Captain William Boycott to be Major, by purchase vice, Wilkie.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Monk Paget to be Captain, by purchase, vice James William Boyfield, who retires.

Lieutenant George William Frederick Claremont to be Captain, by purchase, vice Boycott.

Ensign William Stenhouse Clarke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Paget.

Ensign Charles Percy Cubitt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Claremont.

37th Foot, Lieutenant William Charles Goslin to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Fred. Rice Stack, who retires.

Ensign George Hand More-Molyneux to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Goslin.

60th Foot, Captain Alexander Angus Airlie Kinloch, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Captain, vice Borthwick, who exchanges.

92nd Foot, Lieutenant Edmund Alexander Charles Campbell to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable Richard Maitland Westenra Dawson, who retires.

Ensign John Macpherson Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Alexander Borthwick, from 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Kinloch, who exchanges.

THE NAVY.

◆

ADMIRALTY, 4TH JANUARY.

Captain the Reverend Henry Alexander has this day been placed on the retired List, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870.

PAY OF LIEUTENANTS AND SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

◆

(*Overland Mail*, Jan. 5.)

THE following Royal Warrant, dated January 2, is promulgated to the Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War:—

Royal Warrant—Pay and Half-pay and Allowances of Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants.

VICTORIA R.—Whereas we deem it expedient to fix the pay and allowances to be received by lieutenants and sub-lieutenants serving in our army; and whereas we also deem it right that sub-lieutenants serving in the Cavalry of our army shall be relieved from the necessity of providing chargers at their own expense; our will and pleasure is that Articles 174, 175, 184, and 204 of our Warrant of December 27, 1870, be cancelled as far as they relate to the pay of cornet, ensign, or lieutenant, except as regards our Malta Fencible Artillery, and that the rate of daily pay of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants in our Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry of the Line, West India Regiments, and Ceylon Rifles, appointed to those ranks after November 1, 1871, shall be as follows:—

Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, West India Regiments, and Ceylon Rifles.—Lieutenant, Cavalry, 8s; Infantry, 5s 3d. Lieutenant (after three years' service in that rank), Cavalry, 9s; Infantry, 6s 6d. Lieutenant (after ten years service in that rank), Cavalry, 9s; Infantry, 7s 6d. Sub-lieutenant, Cavalry, 5s 3d; Infantry, 5s 3d.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant (except in the Coast Brigade), Horse Brigade, and Riding Establishment, 8s 7d; Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigades, 5s 7d. Lieutenant (after three years' service in that rank), Horse Brigade and Riding Establishment, 9s 10d; Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigade, 6s 10d. Lieutenant (after ten years' service in that rank), Horse Brigade and Riding Establishment, 10s 10d; Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigades, 7s 10d. Lieutenant of Coast Brigade, 6s 10d. Lieutenant of Coast Brigade (after seven years' service) 7s 10d.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant, ordinary pay, 5s 7; extra pay at home, except when stationed in London, 2s 9d; extra pay abroad, when stationed in London, and with an army in the field, 5s 7d. Lieutenant (after three years' service in that rank), ordinary pay, 6s 10d; extra pay at home, except when stationed in London, 3s 5d; extra pay abroad, when stationed in London, and with an army in the field, 6s 10d. Lieutenant (after ten years' service in that rank), ordinary pay, 7s 10d; extra pay at home, except when stationed in London, 3s 11d; extra pay abroad, when stationed in London, and with an army in the field, 7s 10d.

2. Lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry shall be allowed to reckon service towards increased pay from the date of their commission as lieutenant, under Article 3 of our Warrant of October 30, 1871. Lieutenants of Cavalry shall be entitled to the pay of that rank from the day subsequent to the date of the *London Gazette* in which they are appointed to be lieutenants, and not from the date of their commissions as lieutenants.

3. The daily rate of half-pay of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants in our Cavalry and Infantry, Artillery, and Engineers shall be as follows:—Lieutenant, Cavalry, 3s 6d; Infantry, 3s; Artillery and Engineers, 3s 2d. Lieutenant (after three years' service in that rank), Cavalry, 4s 8d; Infantry 4s; Artillery and Engineers, 4s 2d. Lieutenant (after ten years' service in that rank), Cavalry, 4s 8d; Infantry, 4s 6d; Artillery and Engineers, 4s 8d. Sub-lieutenant, Cavalry, 3s; Infantry 3s.

Article 954 of our Warrant of December 27, 1870, is hereby cancelled as far as it relates to lieutenants, cornets, or ensigns.

4. The allowances of sub-lieutenants shall be those assigned by existing regulations to the rank of lieutenant.

5. A sub-lieutenant serving with a Cavalry regiment shall be provided with the horses and horse appointments required by him for duty, at the public expense.

6. No stoppage shall be made from the pay of a sub-lieutenant of Cavalry for the rations of forage issued for the horses supplied to him for duty.

Provisional Arrangements for Cavalry and Infantry.

7. The daily pay of lieutenants, who held that rank on October 31, 1871, shall be as follows:—Lieutenants, Cavalry, 9s; Infantry, 6s 6d. Liutenants (after seven years' service in that rank, or after ten years from the date of their first commission,) Cavalry, 9s; Infantry, 7s 6d.

8. Cornet or ensigns promoted to be lieutenants on November 1, 1871, shall receive pay in accordance with Article 1 of this our warrant, but the increased pay after three years' service shall be granted to them after three years from the date of their first commissions, if they shall have passed the examination for the rank of lieutenant prescribed by the 159th paragraph of our Regulations and Orders for the Army, dated January 1, 1868, and the increased pay to lieutenants of Infantry after ten years' service shall be granted to such officers after ten years' service from the date of their first commissions.

9. Officers appointed to be cornets between August 26 and November 21, 1871, and afterwards appointed to be sub-lieutenants, may, with the approval of our Secretary of State, receive the pay of a lieutenant, as laid down in Article 1, providing their own horses, and being subject to the stoppage for forage instead of the pay of a sub-lieutenant, being relieved from providing their own horses, and not being subject to the stoppage for forage.

10. The daily rate of half-pay of lieutenants of infantry who held that rank on October 31, 1871, shall, when they shall have completed seven years' service as lieutenant, be 4s. 6d.

11. No increased rate of pay granted under this Warrant shall commence prior to January 1, 1872.

Given at our Court at Sandringham, this 28th day of December, 1871, in the 35th year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

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(*Times*, January 3.)

BY the Treaty of Washington it was stipulated that the written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, should be delivered in duplicate within a period not exceeding six months from the date at which the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged. This has been done, and the views of each Government respecting the matters in dispute are now on record. The American case, of which we spoke yesterday, forms a handsome volume of 500 pages; the case of the British Government comprises, probably, an equal amount of matter, a large number of documents being set out a length, but by judicious summaries the principles and facts on which it relies are clearly placed within a moderate compass before the eyes of the arbitrators. The British case is business-like and lawyer-like, digressing little, and never soaring into rhetoric or sentimentality. Possibly the mind of an English reader may be unconsciously prejudiced in favour of English arguments, but, viewing the two cases as impartially as we can, we cannot escape the conclusion that on almost all points the Americans are effectually answered. Indeed, as some years have passed and the incidents are rather blurred in the memory, it is with an agreeable surprise we find how good a case our advocates can present. The passionate remonstrances of the other side, and the conclusion of a Treaty in deference to them, have made many take it for granted that on the law and the facts judgment must go against us, and that nothing remains but to assess the damages. The British case will show what very good grounds we have to deny the reality of these alleged grievances. Once more that becomes plain which has been obscured by the mists of a seven years' controversy—that, whatever may have been the opinions or the sympathies of individual statesmen, the conduct of the British Government involved no breach of international obligations. The Alabama constitutes, so far as we can judge, the only doubtful case, and here the worst that can be charged against the British Government is negligence and improper delay, through which the agents of the Confederate States were able to take the vessel to sea by an artful subterfuge.

The British case sets out by expressly limiting the subject in dispute, according to the views which we present to the arbitrators, the claims referred to the Tribunal are claims "growing out of the acts" of certain vessels in respect of which the Government of the United States alleges that Great Britain has failed to perform some international duty. The Tribunal is reminded that these vessels have not been designated by name, but are only indicated by reference to a particular class of claims, which are assumed in the Treaty, to have become familiar to both Governments. The only vessels in respect of the acts of which any claims have been made by the Government of the United States, up to the present time, are the Alabama, the Florida, the Georgia, and the Shenandoah. On one occasion since the war, mention was, indeed, made, in an American despatch, of a vessel called the Sumter; but no claims in respect of this vessel were made then or since The Queen's Government, therefore, assumes as the basis of the proceedings, that the only question for the arbitrators, is whether and how far England has been guilty of a breach of International Law with respect to these four vessels, and is liable to the claims "growing out of their acts."

This position, if sanctioned by the Arbitrators, reduces the case to certain definite issues, on which evidence may be presented for or against. But as the nature of the war, the belligerent character of both the parties to it, and the law of nations with respect to the export of warlike material and the non-liability of the neutral for the acts of individual citizens who engage at their own risk in such a practice as blockade-running, may be elements in a proper consideration of our dealings with these four vessels, the British case makes an "introductory statement" of events which attended and followed the commencement of the Civil War, and of the course pursued in relation to it by Great Britain and other naval Powers. The ground here traversed will be familiar from the numberless despatches, speeches, and essays on the subject. It is urged that what the United States' Government now calls an "insurrection" was really a war between two States of vast geographical area, of great resources, and unflinching determination; that the armies of the North were overthrown in Virginia, and only succeeded in reconquering the territory of the Confederate States after a conflict of four years; that the North did, in fact, recognize the conflict as a war by the proclamation of blockade, by the seizure and condemnation of neutral ships, the number of vessels captured or destroyed by vessels of the United States during the war, for breach of blockade or in battle, exceeding 1,200. To these facts the British Government applies the following general propositions, which it believes to be in accordance with the principles of international law and the practice of nations:—That it is the duty of a neutral Government, in all matters relating to war, to act impartially towards the belligerent Powers; that this duty, inasmuch as it flows directly from the conception of neutrality attends the relations of neutrality wherever it exists, and is not affected by considerations arising from the political relation which before the war the belligerents may have sustained to one another; that in maritime war a neutral Power is bound to recognize, in matters relating to the war, commissions issued and captures made by each belligerent; and lastly that where either belligerent is a community or body of a persons not recognized by a neutral Power as constituting a Sovereign State commissions issued by such belligerent are recognized as acts emanating, not, indeed, from a Sovereign Government, but from a person or persons exercising *de facto*, in relation to the war, the powers of a Sovereign Government. The bearing of those propositions on the respective cases of these vessels will be readily perceived. The complaint of the American Government relates not only to their British origin, but to the reception of them subsequently in British ports, home or colonial, on terms of equality with Federal vessels, the contention of the United States being in substance that they were pirates, and without any legal status whatever. The British Case shows that other neutral nations took the same view as ourselves, and that their practice generally accorded with ours. At the same time, it is shown that our Government did concede to the North as much as it could without abandoning its neutrality, and that stringent regulations were made with respect to the use of British ports by vessels carrying the Confederate flag.

We have given what, so far as we understand it, is the basis of the British case. The arbitrators are asked to confine themselves to a consideration of the circumstances attending the origin and career of certain vessels, concerning which the United States have made claims, and to view the conduct of England in regard to these vessels by the light of doctrines which our Government believes to be clear and universally accepted, and of facts which it alleges to be ous. Our Government refuses to recognize the American position—that there was no nationality or belligerent capacity but that of the North, North, and that the Confederates were simply insurgents on land and pirates at sea. It would put the question as follows:—Do the depredations of the Florida, the Alabama, the Georgia, and the Shenandoah make us liable, assuming them to have been the legally-commissioned vessels of a belligerent who had during the war, rights equal to those of his enemy? The Americans may be hurt at our still insisting on principles the very conception of which they seemed to think incompatible with the friendliness we were bound to display to them, but if, as our Government contends they were just and lawful principles, on which we were, in fact, compelled to act, they have no reason to complain. These considerations prepare the way for a detailed examination of the individual cases, which differ greatly in their circumstances, and respecting each of which the British Government calls upon the arbitrators to decide that it has incurred no liability.

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THE INDIAN COUNCIL AND THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(*Overland Mail*, Jan. 5.)

THE following Memorial from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been addressed to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, and also to the Premier:—

The Memorial of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their Chairman, respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists are largely associated with the trade and commerce of India, and have always felt a deep interest in the promotion of measures for the development of the great natural resources of that country.

That the trade and commerce between the United Kingdom and India is already great, and of national importance. That considering the rich natural products of India, its extent of territory, and large population, its commerce bears no real proportion to its capabilities for further development.

That the Government, as represented in the Council for India, presents the anomaly of being constituted exclusively of members of the legal profession and of the military and civil services, who, from professional bias and association, and the want of mercantile training, cannot be expected to possess the requisite qualifications for the discussion of questions affecting commercial interests.

That your memorialists have frequently addressed Her Majesty's Government, urging the importance of a few members being placed on the Council of India having practical acquaintance with the trade of India and of Great Britain, and in reply to a memorial, addressed to the present Government, they were given to understand that on the occurrence of vacancies in the Indian Council, a certain number should be filled by persons experienced in commercial pursuits.

That during the last session of Parliament a motion on this subject, submitted by Mr. Graves, M.P., was withdrawn solely on the assurance made by Her Majesty's Government, that recognizing the unanimity of the House of Commons, the wishes of the supporters of the motion should have due weight and consideration.

That your memorialists recently received an announcement of the retirement of a member of the Council; and it was with surprise and regret that they observed in the same *Gazette* the appointment of his successor, who, though a gentleman of undoubted ability, they believe has never had any connection with commerce.

That your memorialists having in recollection the promise made to them in response to previous appeals to the Government, and bearing in mind the implied—if not the positive—understanding made with Mr. Graves and the House of Commons in May last, that the commercial element should no longer be excluded from the Council, feel bound to express their grave disappointment that such implied understanding has not been fulfilled; and they would fail in their duty if they did not remark on the haste with which the recent appointment was made.

Your memorialists therefore pray that in compliance with opinions so widely and influentially entertained, Her Majesty's Government will take steps for the early appointment of a due proportion of members on the Council of India having a practical acquaintance with trade, whereby the commerce of the two countries would obtain efficient representation in the Council of the Government.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE was felt at Darjeeling on Sunday.

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS is warmer for the time of year than is either pleasant or customary. In the half-month 1st to 15th instant, the maximum heat in the shade was 85, the average being 82·4.

DR. MACKENZIE.—We learn that Rs. 1,400 has been subscribed by members of the local Medical Service for the testimonial that is to be presented to Dr. Mackenzie, C.B., C.S.I., late Inspector General.—*Madras Mail.*

BLIGHT.—If the alleged discovery of Dr Getty be worth anything, it will prove of great advantage to tea planters. By an application of quassia with a brush to the parts of trees affected, the doctor declares that blight can be remedied.—*Bengal Times.*

MEAT TO ONE, POISON TO ANOTHER.—To ease promotion elsewhere, Civilians have been transferred to the Central Provinces, and the Central Provinces' Commission are now memorializing against the stoppage of promotion which these officers are causing.

A DYING COUPLE BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, of Lucknow, who, on the morning after their marriage, thoughtlessly retired to a room furnished with a large charcoal fire, and were found some hours after in an all but lifeless state, have been brought back to life by medical skill.

WE hear that the Punjab Government have recommended to the Government of India the grant of an additional allowance of Rs. 150 to the Civil Surgeon of Lahore, and for the appointment of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons, on a salary of Rs. 250 each per mensem, in connection with the Punjab Northern State Railway.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE believe Colonel Widdicombe, the Judge of the District Court, has decided on leaving for England in the early part of April.—*Sind News.*

WE learn with no little surprise that the Society of St. Vincent DePaul, which was established here not very long ago, amid a flourish of trumpets, and any amount of sentimental homilies on our duty to our neighbours, has ceased to exist for want of funds.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—The weather since Saturday has became slightly colder than it was for some days immediately preceding; on Saturday evening it assumed a very lowering aspect, and heavy clouds gathered all around, indicating rain; a stiff breeze sprung up at the same time, rendering it exceedingly chilly about sun-down. The health of the station may be pronounced favourable, although cases of scarlet fever among children have occurred lately, a few terminating fatally; measles, chicken-pox, fevers, and catarrhs, have been prevalent, but are on the decline now.—*Ibid.*

A SCENE AT THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT.—A suit was brought at the Court of Small Causes, yesterday, before His Honor Mr. Muthusawmi Iyer, in which a Mussulman sued another for the recovery of a certain sum of money. After the decision of the Judge, the parties while leaving the Court met in the verandah adjoining the Third Judge's court, and language not of the mildest or choicest was exchanged between them. It ended in a regular stand-up fight between the parties, the bailiffs of the Court being obliged to collar the combatants and bundle them downstairs.—*Madras Athenæum*, Jan. 23.

THE STEAMER AVA.—We mentioned the other day the purchase by the Government, from the B. I. S. N. Company, of the steamer Ava, for Rs. 75,000, and we then stated, on authority which we considered good, that the vessel was bought for Rs. 40,000. We regret to find that this was an error on the part of our informant. The steamer was really brought for Rs. 70,000 and sold for Rs. 75,000, after having been in use for some time, and having undergone thorough repair. We are now informed that the B. I. S. N. Company actually lost by the transaction, and we hope that those of our contemporaries who extracted our previous paragraph on this subject will also copy this correction.—*Englishman.*

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On last Friday evening, a poor cooly was found in a dying state in the Hooghly, near Kanchraparrah. The Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly, who happened to pass that way in a boat, on seeing his body floating down along with the tide, jumped into the river and brought him ashore. He caused the poor man to be brought into the local police station, where, after a good deal of care and attention, he came to his senses. On being questioned how he happened to be in the river in a dying state, he stated that some persons had very cruelly beaten him, and apprehending death in their hands, he had jumped into the river. We hear the police have been ordered to make an enquiry into the matter.—*Ibid.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Calcutta Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. A. L. Mendes, the honorary agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged Mr. J. Martin, veterinary surgeon and livery stable-keeper of Dhurrumtollah, with having procured a horse, unfit for use by reason of its being lame in its right foreleg, to be driven. The defendant pleaded guilty, and said his horse had been shot by order of Mr. Hogg, who had promised to "hush up" the case. The magistrate fined the defendant Rs. 3, remarking that the Commissioner of Police had no authority to "hush-up" or withdraw a case in which a third party was the complainant, the latter being the only person who could do so. Mr. Mendes here said he also had no authority from his superior to withdraw a case. The defendant, not having the amount of the fine with him, was allowed time till next day to pay it.—*Ibid.*

THE ACCOUNT BOOKS OF MAHAJUNS.—A native contemporary suggests that the ledgers and account-books of Mahajuns and other dealers should be registered in the same manner as deeds and documents. He says that—"It is a common complaint in these days that the owners of these ledgers cheat the people by tearing out the leaves, changing the entries, and in other ways, and it is therefore proper for Government to adopt measures for removning the abuse. The best plan will be to cause all ledgers to be pressed in binder's boards, and their surfaces to be made level like those of bound books, and impressed with the registration-seal, so as to make it difficult to take out any of the leaves without being detected. The first and the last page of the ledgers should also be impressed with the seal, and the number of pages should be laid down. A suitable registration fee can likewise be fixed by Government on ledgers, just as in the case of deeds and documents. This plan will be advantageous in many ways. The ledgers, after they have been registered in the way proposed, will be like so many legal documents, and all complaints of unfair tricks being used by their owners will be removed, while officers of courts will have no need of proving the authenticity of the books, which is now necessary in all suits based on them, and the suitors will have no need of producing witnesses to justify their claims."—*Ibid.*

DACOITS.—A European named Grant, whilst travelling in a Government shigram on the 15th instant, was attacked by a dozen dacoits about three miles from the Kissenganj dak bungalow. The robbers knocked down the coachman, beat Mr. Grant and his servant, and then cleared the carriage of all his luggage, after which they ordered Mr. Grant to return by the road he had come, threatening if he went on to Kissenganj to murder the whole party. Mr. Grant at once returned to the Kissenganj police office, and some of the property was recovered in a mango tope about two hundred yards from the road. The local paper says that a few months ago the Government mail cart was attacked near the same locality, and trusts that the gang will be soon exterminated.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF A HORSE.—The Magistrate of Bulliah, Ghazeepore, had the other day sent down a warrant directed to the Calcutta police, to take in charge and send up to Ghazeepore in safe custody to his court there, a dun mare which was alleged to have been stolen from her owner in September last. The Calcutta police, acting upon the statement of the person who had come down with the warrant, took in charge a mare of a different colour, and the matter was duly reported to the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Hogg, before whom the matter had been some time ago, made the following order:—"The mare produced is a gray one, and has been for three months in the possession of Omachurn, who purchased it for 90 rupees. Warrant returned unexecuted."—*Indian Daily News.*

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Mahomedan Literary Society held their conversazione at the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon. From half-past four till six nearly all the carriages in Calcutta appeared to be wending their way towards the Town Hall. Shortly after six o'clock the well-known strains of the National Anthem, played by the band of H. M.'s 14th Regiment announced the arrival of the Government House party, consisting of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Majesty the King of Siam, and the Royal Princes, the Viceroy kindly acting as expositor to his illustrious visitor, and explaining the uses of the many scientific instruments and interesting subjects collected together by the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, Moulvie Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadoor. His Majesty was evidently much pleased with all that he saw. After acknowledging the gratification the visit had afforded him, the King, with the Viceroy and Princes, left the hall at about seven o'clock.—*Ibid.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.—The open-air meeting, held on last Sunday in connection with the anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj, was the most decidedly successful of any meetings which we have witnessed for some time past. The procession which started from the house of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen at Colootolla and was joined on the way by hundreds of others at last took its stand on the open space in front of the Sanskrit College building. It is manifestly impossible to ascertain the number of people who composed the gathering, but as it occupied the whole space extending from the Hindoo School on the one hand to the Presidency College gallery on the other, it would not be quite wide of the mark to say that it was composed of between 4,000 or 5,000 persons. Among the Europeans present we noticed Mr. Arthur F. Kinnaird, the Rev. J. Long, Dr. D. Waldie, the Rev. J. P. Ashton, the Rev. J. E. Payne, Mr. Taylor, &c. A detailed description of the meeting we will give hereafter.

DISTRESS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—The following telegram was received by Government from Berhampore, from Mr. Thornhill, on the 14th instant:—"Your telegram of eleventh. People are using roots of lotus mixed with grain in some places. Road work just commencing. This will probably afford all relief required at present. Narasinga Row will itinerate in zemindaries, and relieve such isolated cases of distress as may need it. Zemindars have also been addressed. Please appoint Thompson to act as Salt Deputy. Slight rainfall in central portion of district."—*Madras Times.*

PROSECUTION UNDER THE EMIGRATION ACT.—Dr. C. G. Conran, the agent for the Mauritius Emigration at Madras, on Tuesday, at the Town Police Court, before Mr. Campbell, charged a native lad with entering into a contract with a native of India for labour to be performed by such native in any place beyond British India, he not being a recruiter duly licensed under Act VII. of 1871. Some emigrants had been engaged for the Mauritius, and in December last it was found that several of these had deserted from the depôt at Madras, and a peon in the employ of the Agent at Madras found the prisoner with a woman whom he had induced to go away with him to Pondicherry. The prisoner met the woman at a bazaar in Cassimode, and told her not to go to the Mauritius, but to come away to Pondicherry, and promised to give her ten rupees and two cloths. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 200 rupees, in default six month' rigorous imprisonment; and if the fine is paid, 20 rupees to be paid to the Emigration Agent for the costs of the case.—*Ibid.*

THE LOCAL FUNDS ACT IN MADRAS.—The Local Funds Act does not, we are told, work very smoothly down south. Inhabitants of some towns complain that they are unrepresented in the Local Fund Boards, and those who are represented grumble that their "members" do not take sufficient interest in their work. One town, for instance, has the misfortune to be represented by a doctor, who openly declares that he thinks the Board "all bosh!" and has further given it as his valuable opinion that he is hanged if he sees any use in the thing! This gentleman attended the meeting of the Circle Board once, and when afterwards questioned as to what he had done there, answered vaguely, "Oh! I don't know. The whole affair was awful humbug!" An individual who takes such a view of his duty ought to be removed at once, and we would conjure Collectors of districts down south to search out whether they have any one on their Local Fund Boards who at all answers to the above description. If they find him, we would impress upon them the necessity of instantly ejecting this drone from amongst them. Is it for this, think you, that that great man the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, C. S. I., toiled and talked so much—to have his Local Fund Act called "all bosh?"—*Ibid.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

[FROM "INDIAN DAILY NEWS'" CORRESPONDENT.]

Left Artillerypore, Looshai Land, 10th Jan.

MY last letter was from a village belonging to a Van something or a Lal something else; but as this is the third Lal Gnoura we have come to, I come to the conclusion that no one knows anything about the names. Even the survey people have not got a name for the village nor for the hill on which it is. I know it as Artillerypore, because the village was taken by the Artillery.

On the 5th instant Colonel Macpherson with 2nd Goorkhas went along the ridge north of the Burhee Klang to another Lal Gnoura, which was found to be a very strongly stockaded village, and more than a feeble resistance offered. I mean for the Kookies. I have no doubt 30 Patans behind the stockade would have proved awkward, but why speculate on disagreeables or on anything beginning with an "if." Well, the Goorkhas had one man mortally wounded, two havildars severely wounded, and one British officer, and nine men slightly wounded, being wounds received from poonjees stuck in the ground, and which, if properly kicked against, are by no means pleasant encumbrances. One man got a poonjee right through the calf of his leg, when charging up to the stockade, and if it did nothing else, it stopped him charging up any further. The Looshais lost one and others wounded, if fresh blood on the ground is any criterion. But all the wounded (if there were any) had been carried off by the time the stockade was cut through, but the time was too short to admit of the body of the dead man being removed.

The following day, Kookie was to a certain extent caught asleep, a party of about 25 were engaged in preparing an ambush on the road along which an escort with coolies would pass about nine o'clock in the ordinary course of events; but it happened that the guard went two hours earlier, and caught Kookie in the act, and killed one man, and wounded two others, but the wounded men got away.

On the 6th, the General and Staff with the Artillery and Sappers left the top of the Towrong Klang for this place, and managed to come by a horrid bad road, and on to the village on the north side, whereas Kookie had made all sorts of preparations for the General on the south side. The track led over a piece of cultivated ground, from which the General could see into the village, about 500 yards off, and ordering up the guns, Colonel Hills sent a couple of shells with beautiful precision into the village. The Looshais probably never having heard such a tremendous noise before, and certainly never once attended by by such extraordinary results, made a hasty exodus. The chief of the village was seen standing on an eminence directing his men with a profusion of gesticulation, he was next seen holding his head with both hands, and running down the hill like the wind; all his followers went after him to see what ailed him. I suppose yesterday the Head Quarters of the 2nd Goorkhas arrived here, and to-day everybody is having a rest which is very welcome. The coolies and Goorkhas are fairly "beat up" after yesterday's march. The night before it rained pretty freely, and the road was fearfully bad. You go down 1,600 feet immediately after leaving camp, then two miles along a stream on slippery boulders and so on. To-morrow we go on nearer to Savoonga's village, which is now two marches distant. By the way, the shells fired here seem to have effected Savoonga, and caused him to set fire to his village himself. When the Syloos are settled one way or the other, I rather fancy the Howlongs will not prove so troublesome, although a larger tribe. Ruttun Pooeah, it is thought, will be able to prevail on them to come in and submit to terms.

There are still two or three large villages remaining to the Syloos, which will keep the General nearly another 10 days in the north, and then I believe he will go into the Howlong country from the south via Demagiri.

SENTENCE OF A COURT MARTIAL COMMUTED.

AT a General Court Martial held at Waltair on the 18th day of December 1871, Jemadar Audeenariadoo, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—Behaving in a manner unbecoming his position and character in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having at Cuttack on or about the 24th January 1871 made use of grossly indecent language regarding his Commanding Officer, Colone Henry David Innes, commandant of the same régiment, saying, "If I be pensioned I will———," or words to that effect.

Second Instance.—In having at the same time and place made use of threatening language against the said Colonel Henry David Innes, namely, "There was a regiment at Madras in which a havildar was passed over and he shot the Adjutant; the Colonel will be served in the same way," or words to that effect.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. Sir Frederick Haines in confirming the finding made the following remark:—"There are circumstances in this case which induce me to commute the sentence of dismissal from the service to suspension from rank, pay, and allowances, for three months."

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Meean Meer, on 11th December 1871, Assistant Apothecary John Dullard, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Nowshera, on the 17th October 1871, struck with a loaded whip, or some similar weapon, on the head, and thereby wounded Apothecary Edward Vyall, of the Subordinate Medical Department, his superior officer. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be dismised from the service.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Barrackpore, on 17th November 1871, Private George Major, of the 107th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1. With having, at Barrackpore, on the 25th October 1871, been drunk. 2. With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Barrackpore, on the 25th October 1871, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant Joseph Smith, of the 107th Regiment, the said Sergeant Joseph Smith being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to hard labour for seven hundred and thirty (730) days, and further to be fined the sum of one pound (£1.) The Court having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, revoked their former sentence, and sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, which sentence was approved and confirmed by Lord Napier of Magdala.

TO OFFICERS IN THE STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—The success of the Civil Service in obtaining what they considered to be their rights, induces me to think that if we were to represent our grievances, some benefit might possibly result. There are two points to which I would particularly draw atttention,—one is a direct breach of faith by Government; the other an illiberal furlough rule. Regarding the first, I would remind you that when the orders to form our corps were issued, officers were warned that unless they entered it they could hold no staff appointment. The result was that those of us who were either holders of, or candidates for, staff appointments, were frightened into the Staff Corps in order to keep what we had, or obtain what we sought; and although a good many lost something by slow promotion, and all lost by diminished substantive pay, still we had this consolation *viz.*, that the fact of being in the Staff Corps was a guarantee to us for continuous staff employment. A glance through the Army List will show how Government has kept its promise. In nearly every station there are quantities of unemployed Staff Corps officers—unemployed solely because there are no vacancies for them—while many posts for which they are qualified are held by Queen's and local officers. The man who remained local did so with their eyes open, and with an object. They foresaw that the majority would enter the new corps; that consequently those who did not enter it would gain rapid promotion, and they elected for that advantage in lieu of the advantages of staff employ. They are the men, I say, who should be used for general duty. As for Queen's officers, if they wish for staff employ, let them qualify as we have had to do—first, by passing P. H. or H. S.; then, by serving for a certain period with a native regiment; and finally, by passing a departmental examination for admission to the Staff Corps. It is most unfair to us that they should be allowed the double advantage of home service and staff employ in India, while we are excluded from both, notwithstanding that the latter was guaranteed on certain conditions which we have fulfilled. I refer here to brigade majorities, appointments in the Adjutant-General's, Secretariat, and other departments. Of course we cannot look for any redress if we remain silent. We form no inconsiderable portion of the service, and a strong unanimous protest against the infringement of our rights should meet with some sort of success. Nepotism must exist so long as there are pretty women and men with appointments in their gifts; but neverthless it might be much reduced.

The second point to which I would draw your attention is that rule in the 1868 Furlough Regulations which prohibits a second furlough within three years, from the expiry of last leave, except on English pay. Take the case of an officer who falls sick in consequence of residence in bad climates, hard work, &c., and is sent home for a couple of years. After a year or 18 months absence, he obtains permission to return to duty, and within the prescribed period of three years again loses his health, either by consequence of former sickness or *bona fide* hard work, or exposure on duty—it appears rather hard lines that he should be denied the privilege of more leave, except on such terms as render living at home impossible. It seems only fair that having foregone a portion of his former leave (during which he could have drawn at least the minimum £250) for the sake of duty, an officer on again losing his health under exceptional circumstances should be allowed a second furlough on the conditions of his first furlough. In such cases I believe the letter of the rules is at variance with their spirit.

A STAFF CORPS OFFICER.

THE NATIVE STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

(CONCLUDED FROM FRIDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

XI.—JUNJEERA.

THE relations of the Chief of Junjeera, both with his own Sirdars and with the British Government, which were commented upon in last year's report, continued to grow more and more unsatisfactory as months went on. On the one hand, the Sirdars chafed under their diminished importance in the State, and the influence which Hindoos and court favourites had acquired over the administration of the country, whilst the conduct of the Nawab towards the Political Agent was not only personally discourteous, but in May he openly ordered his officers to abstain altogether from magisterial and police duties, and shortly before dismissed the vakeel who transacted business between himself and the Agency. The disgust of the Sirdars was further increased by the protracted stay of their Chief in Bombay, whither he had gone to witness the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and by his lavish expenditure of Junjeera revenues in that city. The opportunity seemed favourable to their views. Accordingly, on May 16, 1870, five of the leading Sirdars submitted to the Political Agent a full representation of their complaints. Before, however, the facts had been brought to the notice of the Bombay Government, they took the law into their own hands and carried out a revolution. On May 21, closing the gates of the fort, they proclaimed Sidi Ibrahim Khan to be no longer Nawab, and elected his son, a boy of 12 years, named Sidi Ahmed Khan, to be Chief in his stead. The revolution was effected without bloodshed or any sort of opposition, and so quietly that the Political Agent, who was absent on duty, appears not to have anticipated the movement in the least.

On hearing the news of the revolution, Mr. Havelock, C.S., was ordered by Government to proceed to Junjeera, in H. M. S. Dalhousie, with a sufficient escort and in company with the Political Agent, Colaba. On his arrival at the end of June, he at once ordered Sidi Hoosein Jeburtee, the principal of the revolted chiefs, to leave the State within 30 hours, and issued a proclamation announcing that the British Government took the State under its temporary management. The Political Agent, who was appointed to superintend the State for the time mentioned, appointed a native Karbharee, and the arrangements made were approved by the Special Commissioner. The arrangements were briefly as follows:—

The Karbharee was directed to collect all outstanding balances of revenue, and to recognise no grants or allowances given by the rebel Sirdars. All officers dismissed by them were to be restored to their posts, and the condition of affairs which had existed before the revolution was to be re-established. The judicial administration was left as previously under the control of the Political Agent, Junjeera, subordinate to the Agent, Colaba.

Meanwhile, Mr. Havelock was busy inquiring into all alleged charges of misgovernment which the Sirdars might be able to establish against the Chief, and also into the justice of their claims to participate in the government of the State. Inquiries were also made respecting certain female British subjects who, it was affirmed, were forcibly detained in the palace. A report was submitted to Government, and on Nov. 17, 1870, it was determined to reinstate the Nawab upon the following conditions:—He was required to follow the advice of the British Government in all important matters, to pay the expenses of maintaining the Agent, and to assist him in every way. Promises were further exacted from him to define the revenue assessments, to make provision for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction and the police, and to appoint a tutor for the education of his son. Lastly, he consented to dismiss Hajee Mahomed Thangay, and to submit to the arbitration of the Agency all disputes arising out of the late revolution. These conditions were accepted December 7, and on December 23, accompanied by the Political Agent, Colaba, and a guard of honour, the dethroned Nawab entered his fort triumphantly. So ended this short-lived revolution. It would seem to have emanated entirely from the dissatisfaction felt by the Sirdars and not to have arisen from any widespread popular discontent. The public, which shouted plaudits on the usurpation of the throne by the rebellious nobles, received back their Nawab with every mark of joy and respect.

How far the Nawab has adhered to the spirit and the letter of his engagement the remaining three months of the year of report hardly suffice to show. A magistrate and tutor were appointed, and some steps were taken to adjust the revenues of the country. On the other hand, indications were not wanting of a suppressed but determined feeling of antagonism between the parties of the State, but no overt act of opposition took place during the remainder of the year.

As might be expected, the revolution stands out so conspicuous in the history of the year that scarcely any other event demands notice; but a brief statement of the progress made in the judicial administration of the country may be useful for comparison with future years.

During the administration of the Karbharee from June 27th, 1870, to January 23rd, 1871, he decided 56 cases, of which 42 were in favour of the plaintiffs.

The criminal work of the district is carried on by three classes of magistrates. The Assistant Political Agent, Junjeera, with full powers, disposed of 30 cases of crime in the year, of which 24 were convictions. The Subordinate 1st Class Magistrate from December 27th heard 16 cases, whilst the seven Mahalkurries with very limited jurisdiction decided 145 cases of assault and petty theft.

The strength of the police was as follows:—One chief constable and 51 constables. They are distributed amongst 19 police posts. Considering the difficulty of the country and the inexperience of the men, the police have executed their duties during the year in a generally satisfactory manner.

XII.—VARIOUS PETTY STATES UNDER THE POLITICAL AGENTS AND COLLECTORS.

Under this head it has been thought advisable to group the States which are not sufficiently important to merit treatment in separate chapters, though a few remarks upon them may be conveniently offered in this place.

Cambay is politically connected with the Political Agent and Collector of Kaira; and the only matter of importance which has occupied the attention of Government with reference to this State during the past year has been the settlement of the duties to be charged upon goods in transit through Cambay, and the revision of the previous agreement with the Nawab upon this subject. Under the amended articles half the dues received are shared between the British Government and the Nawab, and the remaining half is to be devoted to maintaining a fixed establishment for the protection of commerce, and to advancing education and otherwise promoting the health or convenience of the people of Cambay. The revision of the previous arrangements was rendered necessary, because it was feared that the Nawab was spending the receipts from this source upon himself without any regard for the object for which customs dues were levied.

Sucheen, Bansda, and Dhurumpoor, are petty States under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent of Surat. Nothing of importance has occurred in them during the yast year. The unseemly quarrel in the family of the Nawab of Sucheen continues, and his younger brothers still refuse the terms approved by Government.

Jowar is a State comprising an area of about 300 square miles under the management of the Political Agent, Collector of Tanna. The Nawab is a minor. The total collection of revenue in the past year amounted to Rs. 88,415, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 71,061. The country itself is divided into three districts or mahals, and its chief wealth lies in its forests, which have hitherto been grossly mismanaged. The people are wild and uneducated, and only 41 boys out of an estimated population of 20,000 have attended the schools during the past year.

Above the ghauts in the collectorate of Nassick comes the Peint State, formerly celebrated as the scene of the Bheel troubles. The country is a succession of densely wooded vales and uplands, and the scenery is strikingly picturesque. The last Chief died in 1837, leaving an only daughter, the present Begum, as his successor. In 1840 she was pronounced incapable of managing her estate, which was consequently attached, and a liberal pension allowed to the Begum. In 1845, Government paid off all her debts and declared that it would not be responsible for any subsequent liabilities which she might contract. The Begum has, however, disregarded this warning, and her debts are estimated by her creditors at upwards of Rs. 88,000, to meet which only Rs. 10,000 are available. The settlement of their claims is a question at present under the consideration of Government. In other respects the progress made in the district under British rule has been satisfactory. The water supply, from the scarcity of which the people have suffered much in previous years, has been improved; roads have been opened, jungles cleared, and schools established in various parts of the district. The forests are expected to become very valuable, but some fear is entertained that too much culturable land has been included within the forest preserves, and the welfare of the cultivators somewhat sacrificed to the interests of a department of the revenue. Inquiries are being instituted in order that the evil may be remedied wherever it is found to exist.

The only event connected with the Political Agency of Khandeish that requires notice is the final settlement of the long-standing claims of Bhikaria Naik of the Dowlee Pass. This man, at the head of some hundred Bheel followers, looted one of His Highness Holkar's Nakadars at Nandia, a place situated a few yards from our frontier. The reason of the outrage was that, since 1865, His Highness had refused him and his followers the monthly pay of Rs. 275, which they had been in the habit of receiving from Holkar for keeping open the Dowlee Pass. The ground alleged for the cessation of this monthly grant was that Bhikaria had given evidence in certain boundary disputes then pending between the British and His Highness' Government, which was adverse to the latter. Notwithstanding the representations made by the British Government, His Highness Holkar declined to pay up the arrears, but he has at last given way, and paid Rs. 11,409-1-5 to the Political Agent. This sum will be distributed amongst the Bheels who keep the pass, and the creditors of the Naik.

The next State is that of Savanoor, which is under the management of the Collector and Political Agent of Dharwar. A revenue survey has been completed in it, and is already in regular working order, whilst a settlement of inams has also been commenced. A detailed city survey is in progress, and when completed Savanoor will be the only city in the Deccan possessing such a record of rights and titles. Large public works of general utility and convenience have been carried out, and schools have been opened with the best results.

Little of importance is reported from the Sattara jaghirs. A survey has been commenced in the Bhore territory by a local establishment. The Collector and Political Agent, Sattara, continues to give the most unfavourable accounts of the conduct of the Jaghirdar of Jutt. Government also has received directly numerous complaints from the people of the jaghir against the oppression and exactions of their Chief, whilst the Political Agent reports that his advice is seldom attended to. His Excellency the Governor in Council has called the attention of this Chief to the terms of his engagement with the British Government, and it is hoped that in future he will act in a more liberal and enlightened spirit towards his subjects.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE MORMONS.

A LETTER appears in the *Millenial Star* from a Mormon Elder, who, writing from Utah on the 23rd ult., said:—

"I saw President Wells, Elder George Q. Cannon, and several other leading men whilst in Salt Lake City. They manifested no alarm about the present movements of the U.S. officials, who are making a big noise, and who made me think of the saying about the devil shearing the hog, there was 'much cry but little wool.' However, nobody is losing any sleep through their operations; each one is pursuing his own daily avocation in peace. The people need not give credence to the frothy reports that are circulated throughout the United States and Great Britain by means of the newspapers nor believe that the sentiment expressed therein represent the feeling of the thinking portion of the American people, for they do not. Many telegrams are sent from Utah by parties who would rejoice over the downfall of this people, which telegrams are forwarded to create a public sentiment against us, but which have no foundation in truth. For instance, a report is current in the States, and may probably have reached England, that the 'Mormon polygamists' are preparing to send away their plural wives. This report is entirely without foundation; on the other hand, these 'Mormon polygamists' are making preparations to keep their wives at home and protect them against any and all opposing powers. Each wife a Saint has he considers as a part of himself, and would protect her with the same earnestness as he would his own person. So one need not flatter themselves that the 'Mormons' are going to turn their backs on any of the heavenly principles that have been given unto them."

THE women of Rome are getting up a subscription for a statue of Garibaldi, to be erected before his death.

In his opening address to the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society for the session of 1871, the president, Mr. Joseph John Murphy, speaking of the Mont Cenis and other tunnels, said—"A railway tunnel between Scotland and Ireland has been proposed, to go from near Cushendall to the mull of Cantyre: and a detailed description, with estimate of the cost, has been published by the engineering firm of Macassey and Scott.

EFFICACY OF ONIONS IN CURING COLDS.—"We are often troubled with severe coughs, the result of cold of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights, by constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I proposed has been tried by me, and recommended by me with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night a piece of raw union after chewing. The esculent in an uncooked state is very healing, and collects water from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient.—*American Paper.*

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NOTICES.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

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Poona..............Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta...........Wyman & Co.
Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria........D. Robertson & Co.
London............G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, KEROSINE OIL.—The Undersigned having received a consignment of the finest refined KEROSINE OIL, direct from New York, are prepared to supply consumers at the following reduced rates, viz:—

Per Case of 10 gallons (containing 2 tins)..............Rs. 11
,, Tin of 5 gallons .... ,, 6

We are also prepared to register purchasers for Oil expected to arrive shortly per sailing vessel, at Rs. 10-8 per case.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd January 1872.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.................................. £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons), are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium...............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 8d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 47

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq., and
Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,850,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £84,37,750-15- 4
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a eduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.